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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2087)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1362174
Center	JAIPUR	Date	13/08/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH.**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. **Content Competence**
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. How do women contribute to livestock rearing in India? What are the issues currently faced by women in the livestock sector in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

livestock rearing is the process of improving livestock breeds and nutrition for profitable animal products

Women contribution to livestock rearing

① Arrangement of dry and wet pasture

② Care work involves cleaning operation, medical checkups with veterinarians

③ Marketing of livestock products - 3Lakh women associated with Amul

④ Grazing and other operations are undertaken by women's help.

Women face various issues in livestock sector

① Management of animals - difficulty alongside household tasks

② Controlling Rogue animals like bulls

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③ Poor bargaining power - esp. for milk products

④ Lack of self-help groups in livestock sector

Way forward

→ Emulating Denlang SHG of Manipur

→ Curated schemes for women support

Women contribution to livestock sector must be improved to safeguard farmer incomes and achieve success of integrated farming.

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2. How and to what extent can the One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) scheme provide significant potential benefits for migrant labourers, urban poor, and daily wagers? (Answer in 150 words) 10

ONORC was implemented by Union Government to safeguard migrants during Covid by allowing ration support even in non-domicile state. Recently all States, UTs adopted ONORC

ONORC - Ways to support migrants, urban poor

① Provision of free entitlements under NFSA - PM-GKAY without prejudice to domicile

② Increased linking of Aadhaar with Digital Ration Cards to prevent bogus beneficiaries

③ Reduced food-budget squeeze

④ Helped migrants focus better on health expenditure

ONORC - Successful but can be further improved

① Instances of internet poor connectivity and 'Son of the soil' created problems for migrants

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② SECC 2011 still misses more than 10 Mn genuine beneficiaries

③ Poor implementation in some states

Way - foward - ONORC must be complemented with massive digitisation by reducing leakages, identifying and updating benificiaries.

Niti Ayog recommends 60% rural, 40% urban coverage under NFSA. Thus government efforts in nutrition must be supplemented with CSO engagement.

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3. How has climate change affected agricultural production and productivity in India? Do you think climate smart water saving agri-technologies have become the need of the hour? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Climate change refers to consistent gradual change in global climatic conditions for more than a decade (current one is called anthropogenic climate change).

Climate change devastating impact

(A) Agricultural production

→ Changes in weather feasible conditions and sowing windows

→ Increased heat waves (India 2023) and frost waves (Western disturbances)

→ Erratic monsoon (54% rainfed agriculture)

→ loss of local biodiversity - supports agriculture

(B) Agriculture productivity

→ Reduced soil capacity causes higher inputs per unit land

→ Crop failure causes farmer misery

→ Disasters becoming a calender event.

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Climate smart Water technologies - need of hour

① Efficiency of water use (drip irrigation > 80%)

② low water wastage and high recycle potential

eg Hydroponics

③ Improvement of Water Table - Hiware Bazar from 80ft to 20ft from microwatershed management

④ Improved crop density and production even in heat waves - fogging

Government ought to work towards reducing price of newer technologies by improving agriculture R&D (Ashok Gulati) for successfully addressing climate change.

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4. What are the economic and environmental benefits of nanofertilizers for sustainable crop production? State the concerns in the adoption of nanofertilizers by Indian farmers. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Nanofertilisers are a new class of fertilisers with nutrient delivery using nano-particles in water. India recently opened Nano-Urea for public use and even exported it to Sri Lanka

Nano-fertiliser - Benefits for sustainable production

(I) Economic

① High efficiency compared to powder urea (> 80%)

② Reduces actual fertiliser requirement per Ha

③ Saves Forex by reducing fertiliser imports
[Urea - 40% import dependence
MoP - 100%]

(II) Environment

① Reduced Soil Salinisation - seen in excess urea usage in Bhatinda

② Less harm to landraces and local biodiversity

③ Less ground water pollution

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Concerns with Nano fertilizer adoption

ⓐ less studied impact on human health and soil bacteria, organisms (Earthworms)

ⓑ Comparatively costly than Urea - highly subsidised by government

ⓒ Farmer union and company protests against Nationwide adoption

Way forward

→ Nano Revolution in agriculture (research on Nano-DAP, Nano-MoP

→ Improve production plants

→ Increase farmer consensus.

Nano fertilizers can be a gamechanger in ensuring food security while simultaneously targeting Environment protection.

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5. How can the availability of adequate and equitable distribution of natural gas in all parts of the country help in achieving uniform economic and social progress? What challenges India faces in this regard? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Natural Gas is largely composed of methane and is a high Calorific value fuel. India has 45% import dependence

Natural Gas - Key to socio-economic progress

(I) Adequacy and equitable distribution

→ Expansion of Natural Gas grid network

Eg N.E. Gas Grid, Urja Ganga Yojana

→ Environment friendly and clean fuel

- lesser CO_2, NO_x, SO_x emissions than Coal and Crude oil - can reduce air pollution diseases in women (lung cancer)

(II) Subsidy support to poor households helps translate expenditure to health and education

Eg PM Ujjwala Yojana

(III) Social progress → reducing energy poverty

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and time poverty in women (search for firewood)

(IV) Economic progress - Efficient fuel with lower price per unit of heat produced.

Challenges faced by India

- Pipeline related issues
  - frozen capacity once laid
  - Blowout accidents
- Slow progress on pipeline coverage
  - only few developed clusters in West and N.E India
  - 22000/35000 km laid
- Priority to fertiliser industry over energy sector

India must prioritise expediated completion of pipelines and improve access to decentralised sources of energy as well. A gradual transition from coal to natural gas to renewables is needed.

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6. Explain the reasons behind increasing human-wildlife conflict in India. Discuss the measures taken by the Government to mitigate the human-wildlife conflict. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Human wildlife conflict arise from an imminent fear of intrusion, attack by either of the two in others territories. More than 300 tigers and elephants each have died in a decade from this, with >1400 human lives lost.

Human-wildlife conflict - Reasons

① Habitat fragmentation due to development activities

② Reduction in natural prey-base → forces animals to reach human livestock

③ Poor solid waste management in forest villages - waste attracts animals

④ large scale deforestration in protected areas.

⑤ Mining projects - 30000 people displaced by 20 large scale projects → further encroach forest lands and cause conflict.

⑥ Poor infrastructure for animal movement - lacking

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Government measures to mitigate

① Technological improvement - Drones, radio collars, data analysis of pugmarks to track and divert animals

② Tribal protection - awareness on co-habitation.

③ Non-fatal tactics - 'Bee-fencing' by Khadi and Village industry for animals.

④ Strict enforcement of FCA 1980

For achieving harmony between humans and nature, a collaborative approach with bottom up engagement of locals is needed.

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7. Discuss the linkages between growing urbanisation and noise pollution in India. Describe the effects of noise pollution on human health. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Noise Pollution refers to prolonged exposure to sounds above certain decibels (depending on age groups) and subsequent loss of hearing power.

Growing urbanisation linked to noise pollution

① Unplanned cities - Development of closely spaced slums with high noise pollution

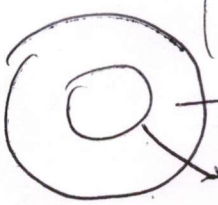
② Rise of Consumerism - Personal Vehicles considered status symbol

↓

Vehicular traffic → Jams and unnecessary honking → Noise Pollution

③ Flouting of sound limit norms - processions, religious sites have high ~~debell~~ decibel levels

④ Urbanisation around industrial locations → perpetual exposure to loud noises



→ Houses

→ Core industrial area

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Noise Pollution - effects on Human health

1. Hearing loss and Damage to Eardrum
2. Hypertension and blood pressure
3. Problem especially grave for children and elderly
4. Headaches and Loss of concentration

Reduces workforce productivity → Economic losses

Noise Pollution can be controlled with strict enforcement of noise limits (night vigils, spot fines) and awareness generation.

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8. How can the Indian Space Policy-2023 act as a catalyst for the development of a robust, innovative and globally competitive space ecosystem in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Indian Space Policy (ISP) 2023 aims to revitalise the space potential of India (currently occupies only 2% of global market)

ISP 2023 - Key provisions for resp. stakeholders

(I) Government

↳ A favourable environment creation for participation of private sector alongside ISRO

eg Case of US - 56% global share due to robust private sector

(II) ISRO

↳ Focus on core-research fields

↳ Outsource secondary missions and objectives to private companies

↳ Handholding support and technology sharing via NSIL and INSpace.

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(III) Private sectors playes

- Understand vital role to play in India's space dream
- Focus on end to end solutions
- Innovate, but take care about India's strategic interests

(IV) Better industry - academia match for young ~~scat~~ scientists inclusion at early stages

ISR 2023 focuses on setting policy aims for all stakeholders so that India may improve its space potential swiftly in future.

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9. Discuss the mandate of the Special Frontier Force. What have been its achievements in ensuring the security of India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Special Frontier Force is a specialised force for handling damage to cyber assets and presenting counter strategies.

Mandate
- Investigate cyber war angles.
- Security of critical information infrastructure
- Intelligence Gathering

Special frontier force - achievements

①

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10. Why is ensuring maritime security considered the key to safeguarding India's strategic and economic well-being? What is the significance of the Maritime Anti-Piracy Act in this regard? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Maritime security refers to safety of India's 7500 km coastline (9 states, 4 UTs) from both Conventional and non-conventional threats

Maritime security - Key to safeguard following

(I) Strategic well-being

- Piracy Menace - Gulf of Persia, Horn of Africa and Strait of Malacca
- Marine drug networks - ₹500 Cr Sea cucumbers, (2022)
  Cocaine bust in Surat 2023.
- Weapon imports by extremists - supplied to Naxals and N.E. insurgents

(II) Economic well-being

- Prevention of Tax evasion and for customs enforcement
- Prevent Soil erosion and island inundation
- Secure Sea lanes of Communication (95% Trade)

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⇒ Maritime India Anti Piracy Act

→ Defines Piracy and provides punitive deterrance

→ SoP for maritime police, Coast Guard for Pirates handling

⇒ Significance

ⓐ Rightful effort by India to counter the growing influence of piracy

ⓑ Improve international collaboration with maritime neighbours eg IORA, IONS.

ⓒ Trial in Indian courts irresp. of nationality

ⓓ Important for security of both merchandise and citizens

Anti-Piracy Act must be complemented by respect for UNCLOS and better naval coordination with QUAD Members.

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11. What are the seven priority areas (the Saptarishis) listed in the Budget of 2023-24? How are they expected to promote inclusive development in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Budget 2023-24 brings a transformative vision for the coming 25 years (Amrit Kaal) by addressing the Key edifices of Indian economy.

Saptarishis of Budget 2023-24

(I) Women-led development - Improved focus on improving Female LFPR, start-up culture and gender-budgeting

(II) Youth - Concept of Unity Malls, PM-VIKAS for artisans

(III) MSME growth - 'Backbone of Indian economy' Credit improvement and innovation,

(IV) Green-energy - Green Hydrogen mission, Mission Life and ~~Sa~~ Panchamrit Commitments

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(V) Long-term economic stability – Vibrant banking sector, controlling inflation and improving employment

(VI) Environment protection – Mangrove Mission, amendments to FCA 1980

(VII) Push for digital, physical and social infrastructure – Digital public infrastructure (DPI – UPI), Increased Capex to 14.5% GDP

Saptarishi – Key to inclusive development

① Creating opportunity for all sections of society –
Eg Women based budgeting to all time high of 4.9% GDP

② Special focus on vulnerable sections
→ Social security nets – Mahila Saving Certification,

③ Creation of robust infrastructure
↳ Highest allocation for PM Awas Yojana

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④ Reducing disparity - PM Ujala, PM Ujjwala and PM-KISAN

⑤ Bringing dividends to future generations.

Parameshwaran Iyer (Niti Ayog) evaluates Budget as an excellent step in ensuring success on gender, energy and growth fronts.

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12. How can blockchain technology play a pivotal role towards digitization of land records in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Blockchain Technology refers to progressive storage of information in immutable blocks. This ensures transparency and secure data.

Land Records in India - present situation

① Legacy issues - carry forward of historical errors
② Poor digitisation and lack of professionals
③ Lack of conclusive land titles
④ Ad-hocism in land record maintainance
⑤ High scope of discretion and corruption in title award
⑥ Loss of productive land rights by poor farmers

Blockchain Technology - solution to above problems

① Storage of land rights as blocks in a chain.

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② Characterised by immutability - once inserted change in land rights disallowed

③ Help acheive conclusive land titles for even the most vulnerable population.

Recent initiatives by government

① DILRMP - land records modernisation with Unique identification number

② PM-SVAMITVA - GIS based surveys to find, track and award land titles to true beneficiaries.

Global Case - Smart Dubai - blockchain used extensively for e-governance purposes

Blockchain is an evolving field with diverse application potential, Government must hire skilled data scientists for encorporation of

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blockchain into land records management.

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13. How far can public-private partnerships (PPPs) help in improving the storage, transportation, and marketing of agricultural produce in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

PPP refers to a long term engagement of public sectors with private entities for creation of quality infrastructure in timely and frugal manner. It is important to yield infrastructure dividend (multiplier of 4.8) and positive externalities

PPP - key to improve following aspects of agriculture

(I) Storage

- low warehousing stock per capita

India	0.02 m^2
US	4.4 m^2

- Concentration in select states (80% in Punjab, W.UP) and select crops (Potato heavy)

→ PPP can help create decentralised warehouses for fulfilling demands of farmers locally during harvest season. These can have cold storage and primary processing services

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(II) Transportation

- Huge transport cost from farms to mandis

	Area covered per mandi
Punjab	119 km^2
Meghalaya	11000 km^2

MS Swaminathan recommends 80 km^2

- Lack of quality road infrastructure
- 2% roads burdened with 40% Transport

→ PPP can help create roads (most successful models are EPC, ToT). Can also help in multi-modal logistics coverage (large container trucks for bulk transport)

(III) Marketing

- Sale at below MSP prices
- Poor awareness and digital literacy of farmers

→ PPP can achieve universal coverage under e-NAM by installing digital service centres

→ Can lead to success of Contract farming

→ Agriculture consultants for advising on sale of produce

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PPP model can be institutionalised for agriculture, provided a strong appelate board (Kelkar Committee) is present for dispute resolution coupled with impact assessment by surveying farmers.

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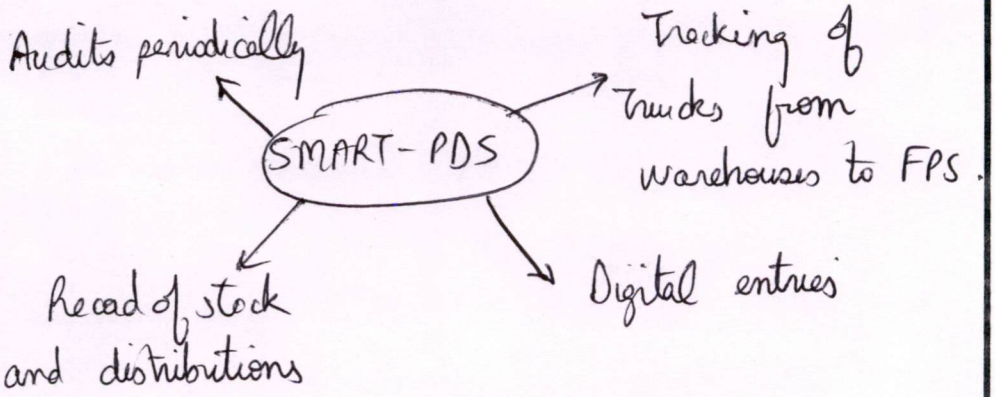
14. The Scheme for Modernization and Reforms through Technology in Public Distribution System (SMART-PDS) has transformative potential beyond food security for India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

SMART- PDS refers to structural reforms in PDS by using technology for public good for improving transparency and accountability.



SMART- PDS - transformative potential

(I) Food security

→ Helps target beneficiaries under NFSA 2013 to exercise nutrition rights

→ Plugs subsidised cereal leakages

→ Ensure correct quantities are received.

→ Provision for fortified food and oils for fighting hidden hunger.

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(II) Income security

→ Families receiving fair share of subsidised food have to worry less about food expenditure

→ Potential to spend income on social ~~and~~ goals - health, education

→ Improved nutrition ⟶ Increase productivity

↑ VIRTUOUS ↓

Increased income ⟵ Working efficiency

(III) Social Justice

→ Modern PDS have lesser bogus beneficiaries and ensure better targeting

→ Inclusion of single mothers, widows and antodaya households.

(IV) Environmental Justice

→ SMART-PDS leads to lesser food wastage

→ lowers emissions

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SMART-PDS is truly an appreciable step by Government of India in line with economic and social justice (Article 38). It can further be improved by updation of data from Census and continuous system of audits.

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15. Explain the causes behind the occurrence of marine heat waves. Discuss the ways in which they can affect the marine ecosystems and cause economic losses. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Marine Heat Waves are large scale warming events of seasurface waters - cross 90% percentile barrier in 5 days. Recently East Indian Ocean saw marine heat waves.

Causes for Marine Heat Waves

(a) Anti-cyclonic condition - causes air to compress adiabatically down over oceans and causes heating eg Madden Julian Oscillation

(b) Ocean Currents - Warm Ocean currents suffer fluctuations in temperature owing to climate change.

(c) Global Warming - localised heating effects from excess absorption of CO_2

(d) Marine Pollution - Heating of polluted ocean patches

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Marine Heat Waves - effects

(I) Marine ecosystems

1. Large scale deaths of juvenile fishes and sea grasses
2. Misery of Coral Reefs (eg) Barrier reef of Australia
3. Reduced activity of phytoplanktons → produce less DMS → lesser precipitation nuclei → Lower Rainfall → less cooling effect → Warming → phytoplanktons (vicious cycle)

(II) Economic losses

1. Destruction of fishery industry esp. in Andhra Pradesh
2. Fuel destructive cyclones - infrastructure damage
3. Sea Breeze causes coastal heat waves - increased hospitalisation and health expenditure
4. Rainfall reduction causes agriculture losses

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NDMA guidelines → SOP for health officials
→ Presence of bathing facilities in public offices
→ Resilient aquaculture to support loss of aquaculture income

Marine Heat Waves' destructive potential can be countered by proactive government planning with multiple stakeholders.

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16. Explain the causes and impact of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs). What are the measures taken by the government in this context? (Answer in 250 words) 15

GLOF are flooding events in himalayas caused from collapse of weak moraine lakes. India experienced worst GLOFs in Uttarakhand 2015.

GLOF - Key Causes

① Localised nature of Cloudburst → water pressure increases in weak dam - moraine lakes

② Reservoir induced seismicity - caused from pressure imbalance of hydel project reservoirs → butterfly effect on nearby glacial lakes

③ Landslides - global 30% in Himalayas.

GLOF - impact

(I) Environment

ⓐ Change in regolith of surrounding area

ⓑ Loss of endangered species and plant wealth

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(II) Economy

① Damage to public infrastructure - roads, houses

② Increased health system pressure due to injured and deceased

③ Loss of hydel power potential

④ Water scarcity in near future - further economic burden.

(III) Locals - Loss of lives and livelihood
- Loss of cultural places of significance

Government steps ~~to~~ in this context

① Hazard Risk Vulnerability assessment (HRVA) - GLOF mapping exercise using drones, GIS and water footprint from satellites

② SOP, Mock drills for rescue and rehabilitation

③ Boundary construction on critical glacial lakes.

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(4) Sikkim - water sensors to check water level in glacial lakes

(5) Fast response units for early evacuation

India has learned its lessons from GLOF incidents. By following NDMA guidelines and improving citizen preparedness, India can prevent such disasters in future

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17. How does radiometric dating work? What are the limitations associated with it? What are the potential advantages of using Calcium-41 in radiometric dating? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Radiometric dating refers to estimation of strength of Radio signals from a given sample sample to estimate its age.

Working

① irradiation with IR radiation

Sample

presence of certain isotope

② received radiation analysed for concentration of isotope

⇓

③ Using half-life of isotope, time period for sample is measured.

⇒ Limitations

→ Not efficient for small concentrations

→ Error margin is high

⇒ Calcium-41 advantages

① Gives precise and visible peak signals

② Unaffected by environmental factors.

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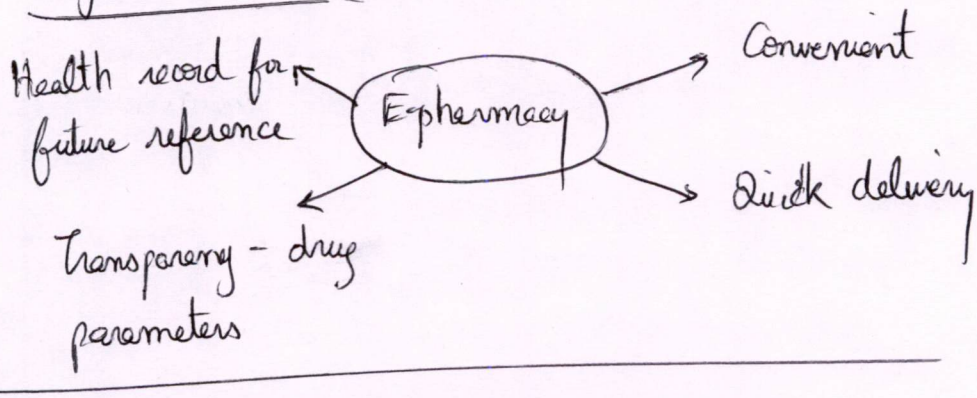
18. Why is there a growing concern over e-pharmacy in India despite the government's push for digital health? What measures are needed to resolve this dichotomy? (Answer in 250 words) 15

E-pharmacy refers to purchase of medicines from medical shops without physical presence by using applications for online delivery. They received push from government in Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM)



e-Pharmacy - growing concerns

① 'Over the counter sale' without valid prescription

② Sale of drugs with potential psychodelic effects to youth.

③ Non-transparent pricing mechanisms - drip pricing to attract consumers

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(4) Sellers only concerned with sale without concern for patient health - suggest auxillary drugs actually not necessary.

(5) High drugs sale leads to Anti-Microbial resistance and environmental pollution

(6) Digital divide - e-Pharmacy limited to urban India

(7) Poor return policy - in case wrong medicine delivered → further health complications

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Measures to resolve dichotomy

→ Aim is to promote both e-Pharmacy and also safeguard patient health.

→ Government measures to tighten product endorsement by celebrities - check high sales

→ Registration system for certified pharmacists with online presence.

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→ Google ratings for trusted e-Pharmacy apps

→ NPPA check over fair pricing mechanisms and fixing criteria

e-Pharmacy is a key step for democratisation of health in India. Government should take steps for expansion in rural areas and strict punitive actions against rule breakers.

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19. What factors have contributed to the decline of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India? Do you think this decline signifies the likely end of the LWE problem in the near future? (Answer in 250 words) 15

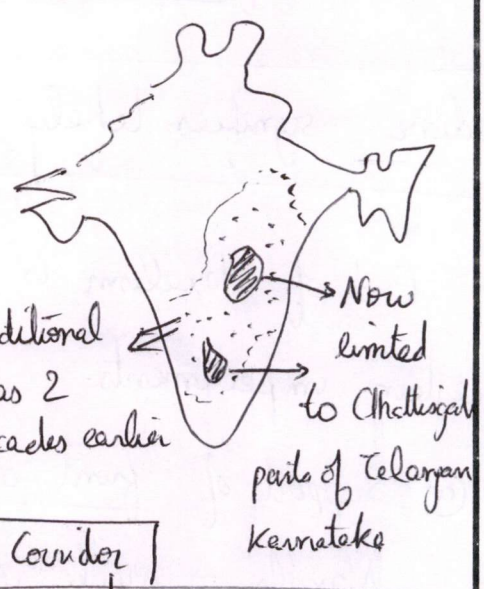
Left Wing Extremism refers to extremists following ideals of Mao - violent takeover of State, with no belief in Indian Constitution and system of government.

LWE - declining trend in India

① Decline in number of incidents - >75%

② Decline in deaths >90%.

③ Decline in left wing districts from 180 (2008) to 75 (2021)



Factors contributing to above trend

ⓐ Better penetration of development schemes
- → Education - Eklavya residential schools
- → Skilling - PM DAKSH, TRIFED initiatives
- → Health - Bang Commission recommendations enacted.

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(b) Securitisation of forest areas

→ States – Operation Anaconda and C-60 Commond Force (Maharashtra)

→ Central government – Security related expenditure scheme, SAMADHAN strategy

(c) Technology adoption by security forces

(d) Check on financial streams to Naxal groups

Decline – signifies likely end of LWE in near future

→ End of Naxalism is possible but it faces certain impediments

(a) Support of front organisations and Urban Naxals – create counter-state narrative

(b) Illegal mining proceeds still pocketed by LWE groups

(c) Access to weaponry and innovative attack tactics – first mover advantage, mines, snipers, booby traps etc.

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→ Following measures are further needed

① Development narrative coupling with a trust based governance

② Common people ought to exercise pro-national opinion and oppose LWE.

LWE has carried on for more than 6 decades and has to be won over to ensure inclusive development where every Indian is driven by fraternity and nationalist vigour.

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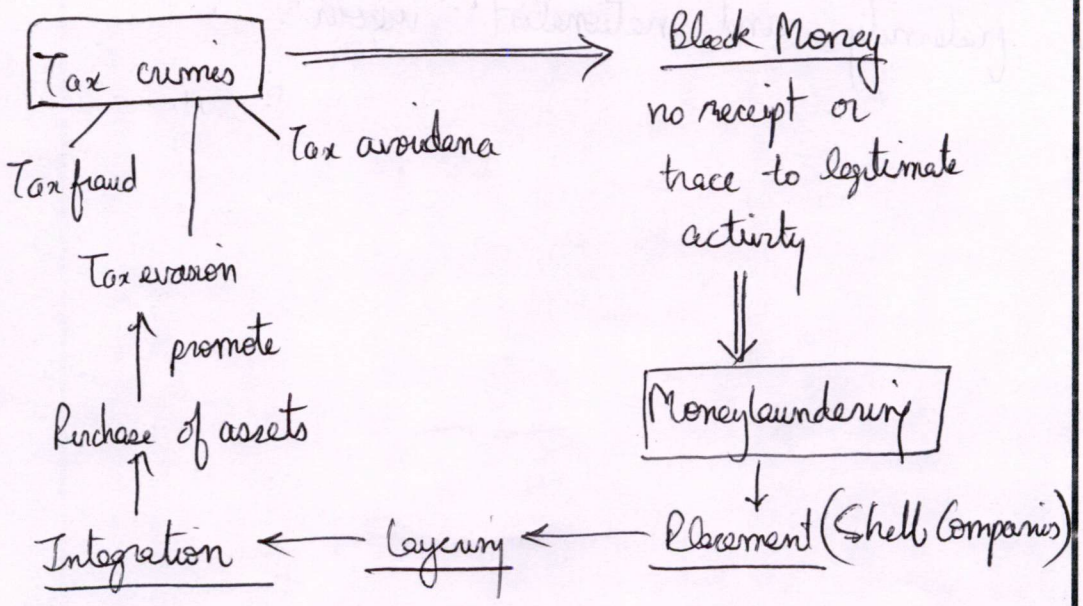
20. Despite commonalities and synergies between money laundering and tax crimes, leveraging anti-money laundering (AML) measures for tackling tax crimes presents political, legal as well as operational challenges. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Money laundering refers to change in the appearance of money usually obtained from illegal activities into white money acceptable readily into the economy.

Money laundering and Tax crime - Synergy



→ Tax crime proceeds are laundered which can return to host country as foreign investment

→ Assets purchased from this investment are used in increase economic might and further explore newer ways of tax evasion

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Key anti-money laundering Measures

① Limitation of Benefit Clause
② PMLA - executed by ED
③ Benami Transactions Act, Black Money Act.

Challenges to AML measures in tackling Tax crimes

(I) Political

ⓐ Nexus between Tax avoiding business and Political leaders (party funding) → prevent action by political and administrative log pulling
ⓑ loss of political support

(II) Legal

ⓐ Fugitive economic offenders escape legal system of country
ⓑ Challenges in extradition process
ⓒ lack of proof due to secretive channels using dark web for laundering

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(III) Operational Challenges

ⓐ Investigation delays
ⓑ Lack of staff - vacancies
ⓒ Judicial backlog of cases

Money laundering for proceeds of tax crimes is a serious economic problem for India. International Cooperation esp. with governments of Tax Havens like Switzerland is the need of the hour.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2089)

Name of Candidate	PURURAJ SINGH SOLANKI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1362174
Center	JAIPUR	Date	21/08/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. बौद्ध आस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा होने के कारण हाथियों को बौद्ध मूर्तिकल में भी व्यापक रूप से दर्शाया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

With the elephant being a vital part of the Buddhist faith, it was widely represented in its sculptures as well. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Elephant has special relevance for Buddhism. A white elephant is considered symbol of birth of Buddha, a sign of strength and purity

Elephant – Buddhist sculptures and other faiths

① Shunga decoration of Sanchi stupa – medallions have Jataka Tales with elephants

② Sankissa elephant Capital of Ashokan period is a tribute to Buddhist ideals

③ Dhauli Elephant in Kalinga is highly artistic and has grand appearance.

④ Elephant sculptures in Caves of deccan eg Pitalkora, Ajanta Caves

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(5) Elephant in form of Ganesh present in Som skanda panels in Ellora and elephanta Caves.

Elephant embodies the spirit of valor, purity and elegance and thus found central stage in many sculptures

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2. भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम को समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों के प्रयासों और बलिदानों के माध्यम से जीता गया था। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में आदिवासी महिलाओं द्वारा किए गए योगदानों की विवेचना कीजिए।

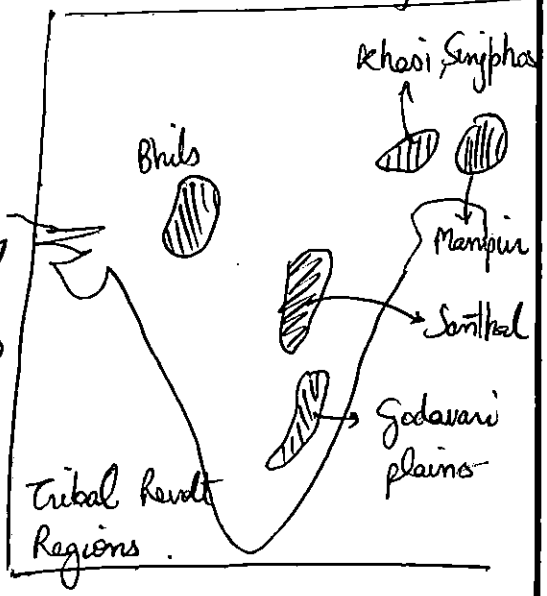
India's war of independence was won by the efforts and sacrifices of different sections of the society. In this context, discuss the contributions made by tribal women in the national freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Independence Story of India is incomplete without the struggles and sacrifices of farmers, students, women, workers and tribals. The contributions of tribal women are especially noteworthy.

① Pre-1857 :-

ⓐ Santhal Rebellion 1856-57

Tribal Women picked arms against tyranny of moneylenders and high tax



ⓑ Khasi, Singphos rebellion

↳ Tribal women against Christian missionaries and loss of traditional cultivation systems

② Post 1857

ⓐ Bhil Women assembled at Mangarh Hill to demand reduction in Taxes.

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(b) Non-Cooperation Movement

- Tribal Women under Alluri Sitaram in Godavari basin rebelled.
- Especially inspired by Gandhiji's message of self-sacrifice for motherland

(c) Civil Disobedience

- Heraka movement in Manipur by Rani Gaidinliu (Daughter of the hills)
- Tribals of Central India - Women picketed liquor shops

Tribal Women provided a new energy to the call for Independence. By way of material support and bearing british atrocities, they proved their metal conclusively.

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3. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर के राष्ट्रवाद संबंधी दृष्टिकोण में अंतर्निहित प्रमुख सिद्धांतों को वर्णित कीजिए।

Bring out the key principles underlying Rabindranath Tagore's vision of nationalism during the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Nationalism is affinity to an imagined cultural entity arising out of common language, territory or traditions. Central to Indian nationalism are ideas of R. Tagore

(a) Concept of Personal nationalism - i.e. a spirit which comes from within and is not enforced upon someone by social sanction.

(b) Rabindranath Tagore criticised Swadeshi movement for its adoption of Social sanction to enforce nationalism.

(c) His nationalism emphasized equality and universal brotherhood as above all identities.

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(d) Tagore's nationalism was far from Jingoism (china's case). It believed in conscious borrowing from other countries and adopting such ideas in nation building

(e) Tagore emphasized on accepting mistakes which is important for extracting accountability from power holders and upholding the idea of a nation.

Tagore's vision is a dream for India's nationalist aspirations as she enters Amrit Kaal.

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4. बाह्य दबाव और औपनिवेशिक विरोध के साथ-साथ घरेलू दबाव ने यूरोपीय शक्तियों को उपनिवेशों पर अपना दावा छोड़ने के लिए विवश किया। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The combination of internal pulls coupled with external pressure as well as colonial resistance prompted the European powers to relinquish their claim over colonies. Elaborate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

De-colonisation process began from the commencement of World Wars and finally ended with weakening of Warring powers. It still continues in some aspects - Caribbean nations renounce British paramouncy 2022.

Decolonisation → Internal factors
Decolonisation → External

Internal factors:
(a) Economic crisis
(b) Lack of military and administrative resources to maintain colonial possessions

External:
(a) Pressure from USA, USSR
(b) Rise of NAM, Comintern
(c) Cooperation between Colonised nations

Decolonisation was a natural but painful culmination of colonial atrocities.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. भारत में जलीय कृषि को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, इससे संबंधित समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Identifying the growth drivers of aquaculture in India, discuss the associated issues. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Aquaculture refers to cultivation of marine resources like fish, crabs, sea grasses for commercial purposes. It contributes 8% to the Agricultural GVA and is lifeline for Coastal States

Aquaculture - Growth drivers in India

① Active promotion of Integrated Farming Systems
eg Schemes like PM-Aquaculture development fund

② Vast Coastline (7500 Km) - Contributes 30% share while 70% of entire catch is from inland Sources

③ Large export growth - Key player in shrimps, crabs esp. exported to USA, South East Asia

④ Higher profit Margins - greater productivity compared to crop production

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Aquaculture - Key issues

① Poor funding support to farmers - working capital, cold storage infrastructure

② Disputes with Sri Lanka - fishermen shot down by Sri Lankan Navy

③ Ocean Characteristics - Marine Heat Waves in Bay of Bengal, Garbage Patches cause premature deaths

④ Cultural Eutrophication of water bodies - Urea overuse

⑤ Poor performance of MPEDA and private participation in supply chain

India must learn from fishing practices of South East Asian nations and ensure farmer support (Insurance and income) for robust growth of fisheries sector.

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6. हालांकि महत्वपूर्ण खनिज स्वच्छ ऊर्जा ट्रांजिशन को प्रेरित कर रहे हैं, लेकिन ये ऊर्जा सुरक्षा के संबंध में नई चुनौतियां भी उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

While critical minerals are driving the clean energy transition, they bring new vulnerabilities with regard to energy security. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Critical Minerals (Lithium, Cobalt, Nickel, Graphite) are limited in reserves but hold vital importance for development of futuristic technologies, hence called 'critical'

Drivers of clean energy transition

① Important for new Renewable energy equipment
eg Offshore Wind energy plants

② Development of battery storage systems
eg Lithium ion, Nickel-Cadmium battery

③ Decarbonisation potential eg Hydrogen fuel cell requires Nickel and Platinum

④ Solar power development eg New-age Solar panels with high efficiency

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Vulnerabilities vis-a-vis Energy security

① Increasing dependence but low domestic reserves → Causes import dependence

② Chinese Solar panels – Degrade faster than Indian ones → perpetual dependence

③ High mineral intensity of new renewables
Eg Electric Vehicles need 6 times more critical minerals than diesel Cars

④ Poor recycling – cost of recycle 10 times than new usage

India must undertake offshore explorations (Khanij Bidesh Limited), Ocean mining (Deep ocean mission) and Supply chain resilience (Mineral Security Partnership)

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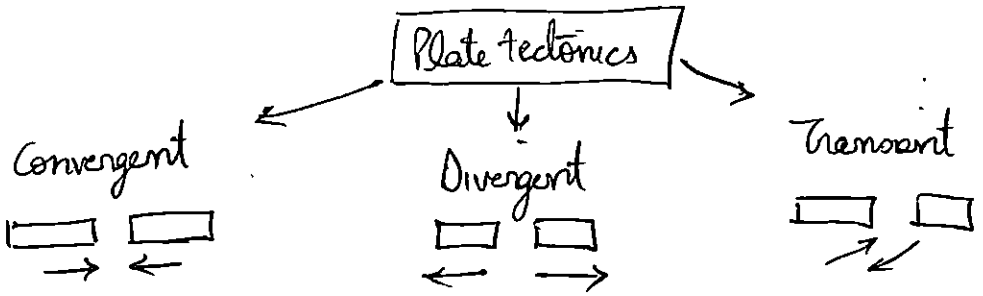
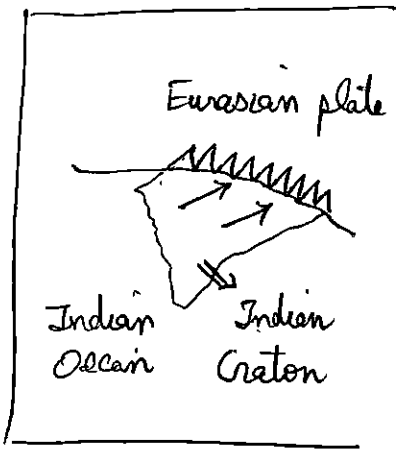
7. प्लेट विवर्तनिकी का सिद्धांत हिमालय और एंडीज पर्वतों के निर्माण में विद्यमान अंतरों को समझाने में किस प्रकार सहायता करता है?

How does the theory of plate tectonics help in explaining the differences in the formation of the Himalayas and Andes mountains? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Plate tectonics refer to interaction of large fragments of broken lithosphere (or plates) due to Convective forces of Aesthenosphere.



Formation of Himalayas



① Indian Craton, after separating from African plate, collided with Eurasian plate

② Collision was differential with 1st collision of Western side followed by 'Dover slamming' process.

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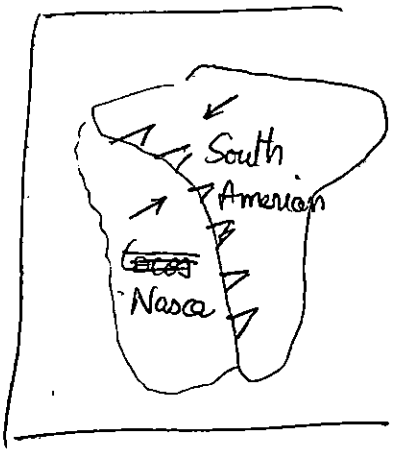
③ Subsequently Himalayas developed 4 distinct mountain ranges - Trans, Greater, Middle and Shiwaliks.

Formation of Andes



① Convergent plate boundary of Nasca plate and South American plate

② less intense collision hence Andes height is lesser than Himalayas (Minor - Major plates collide)

Thus plate tectonics theory explains formation of mountain ranges across the globe. Recent discovery of new plates can further improve orogenesis study.

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8. एक जल-सुरक्षित भविष्य हेतु भारत में भूजल की स्थिति से संबंधित प्रमुख समस्याओं के लिए व्यापक समाधान की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।
Critical issues surrounding the condition of groundwater in India need overarching solutions for a water-secure future. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Groundwater is vital natural resource for India with agriculture sector showing 54% Rain dependence. Relative groundwater usage is given by :- [Agriculture (water guzzling) crops > Industries (esp. Coal and Steel) > Services]

Groundwater usage - critical issues

① Overusage esp in regions of high crop intensity

eg Water Table

India	30 cm/year
Punjab	70-110 cm/year

② Contamination caused by nitrification (urea overuse), Uranium concentration (Bhatinda)

③ Regional disparity - Water guzzling crops in semi arid regions eg Sugarcane in Marathwada

④ Over reliance - from unplanned urbanisation, unauthorised borewells.

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Overarching solutions for water secure future

① Revival of traditional water saving systems
eg Apatani system of cultivation,

② New technologies reduce groundwater dependence
eg Aeroponics, Rainwater harvesting

③ Micro watershed management – eg Hiver Bazar improved water Table from 80 ft to 20 ft

④ less water intensive crops in semi-arid regions
eg Millets, Mustard

Indian needs a robust system of catching rainwater, aquifer restoration and improving water use efficiency in agriculture and industries alike.

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9. 2050 तक भारत की आबादी के एक बड़े हिस्से के शहरों में रहने की उम्मीद है। इस संदर्भ में, देश में समावेशी, लचीले और संधारणीय शहर के निर्माण में शहरी हरित स्थानों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

A large proportion of India's population is expected to live in cities by 2050. In this context, discuss the need for urban green spaces in creating inclusive, resilient, and sustainable cities in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

As per Niti Ayog, 60% of Indians are expected to reside in Cities by 2050, Contributing 66% of GDP. However cities ~~with~~ are gripped with many challenges today.

Increasing pollution
Unplanned urbanisation
Urban flood and urban drought cycle
Encroachment of green spaces and wetlands

Vitality of Urban Green Spaces

(I) Sustainable cities

- → Safeguard local biodiversity and flora
- → Reduce pollution, improve carbon sequestration
- → Support human and animal population alike in symbiotic relationship.

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(II) Resilient cities

- Improve disaster resilience to urban flooding and droughts (recharged water sources)
- Reduce intensity of heat waves

(III) Inclusive cities

- Healthy ecosystem for all city dwellers
- Esp. important for children (demographic dividend of future), elderly (19% Indian population by 2050)

For urban green cities, using bioswales, geotextile rejuvenation of traditional water bodies (eg IAS Anshul Gupta in Ujjain) can be a gamechanger.

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10. भारत का पंथनिरपेक्ष दृष्टिकोण 'सैद्धांतिक दूरी' बनाए हुआ है न कि 'समान-दूरी'। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
India's secular approach has remained that of a 'principled distance' and not of 'equi-distance'. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Secularism in Indian Context implies that State maintains a non-religious character, has responsibility to Safeguard all religions (Article 25-28) and intervene if religion conflicts with fundamental rights

Indian Secularism - 'principled distance' approach

① Equal protection of State to all religions

② State ensures no discrimination occurs on ground of religion eg Article 15(2), Article 325, 326

③ State can interfere if religion is derogatory to some sections eg Triple Talaq verdict for women rights

④ Article 27 - State does not impose Tax for religious upkeep. But this does not prevent

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State to promote all religions without bias.

eg Hajj and Madrasa Subsidy, Temple reconstruction.

Indian Secularism – NOT equi-distant

① Being equi-distant implies no interference by State under any circumstance by considering religion purely private matter eg Sweden book burning incident, France riots

② State allows religion expansion without concern for equal treatment of minorities

eg Pakistan treatment of Sikhs, Hindus

Indian secularism is an excellent case study for entire globe to emulate. It respects personal beliefs along with rights and security of nation.

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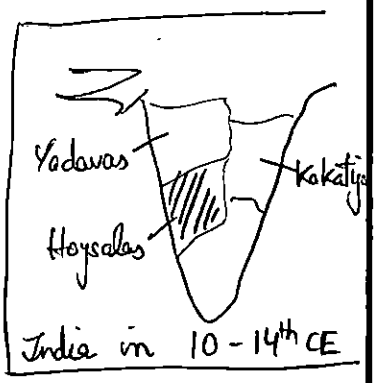
11. भारत में मंदिर स्थापत्य कला का एक प्रमुख चरण 11वीं से 14वीं शताब्दी ई. के होयसल राजवंश से जुड़ा हुआ है। उदाहरण सहित वर्णन कीजिए।

A major phase in temple architecture in India is associated with the Hoysala dynasty from the 11th to 14th centuries A.D. Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Hoysalas (11th-14th AD) emerged as southern successors of Later Chalukyas, their temple architecture style drew heavily from Chalukyas, Cholas and Pandyas.



Temple architecture - Key features

① Use of Soapstone - light weight material with high capacity for chiselling and beautiful polish for fine finish

② Temple plan - Star shaped Stella plan gave them a unique identity

③ Raised temple base for better visibility.

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(4) Worship of Shiva popular - draws from earlier tradition [29] Virupaksha Temple of Chalukyas

(5) Important temple - Hoysaleshwara Temple at Hoysala capital city of Halebid - shining example of zenith of Temple architecture in Hoysala period.

(6) Presence of Granite Nandi Bull was a prominent feature

(7) Shiv - Parvati panels, Somskanda panels with entire Shiv family are also highly artistic and full of vigour.

(8) Paintings on temple walls - colourful and bright.

Hoysalas mark an important landmark in the evolution of Temple architecture in India.

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12. ग्रीक इतिहासकारों के विवरण प्राचीन भारत की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थितियों के संबंध में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Accounts of Greek historians provide valuable insights into the social and economic conditions in ancient India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Ancient Indian period esp. after the Mahajanapada era till the beginning of Guptas, marked a period of bustling international trade and improving diplomatic ties with Greek rulers. Accounts of Greek Historians are a testimony to this.

(I) Megasthenes

→ During Mauryan period - visited Chandragupta Maurya as a diplomat of Seleucus Nikator

→ Described in length the socio-economic conditions in his book 'Indica'

→ Presence of social hierarchy with strict endogamy and no inter-dining - thus identified important characteristics of Caste system

→ Worship of Heracles (Vishnu) and Dionysus (Shiva)

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→ Administration (6X5 councils) maintain tax collection order and regulate all aspects of market from minerals to water

→ Famines – even temple idols are melted for gold

(II) Heliodorus – during 5th Shunga King Bhagabhadra

↳ Explains hegemony of Shungas and subjugation of Greeks – expansion of Vaishnavism to far West.

→ Rise of Brahmanism under Shungas and solidification of Social hierarchy.

(III) Historians during Indo-Greeks

→ Explain Indianisation of foreigners from Central Asia gradually into India

→ long hat, trousers, boots, Red pottery all accepted in Indian society.

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→ Economic sphere was at its peak - free trade and large number of Gold and Silver Coins (Ai - Khanoum hoard)

→ Trade routes to Central Asia and further greece via Bactria

Greek historians provide important evidence for re-construction of social and ~~po~~ economic history of ancient India. Their minute observation of society and its changing dynamics by invasions is appreciated by modern historians.

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13. भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में, विशेष रूप से 20वीं शताब्दी के पूर्वार्द्ध के दौरान प्रवासी भारतीयों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the role played by the Indian diaspora in the freedom struggle of India, especially during the first half of the 20th century. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indian Diaspora (or people of Indian descent who were living abroad - willingly or by force) acted like a catalyst in India's fight to freedom. They provided both ideological and material support to the movement.

Key Role played in I^st half of 20th CE

① Revolutionary activities

ⓐ Garnered support for military action against British (eg) Bhupendra Nath Chattopadhyay - Hindu German Conspiracy in World War I.

ⓑ Shared revolutionary ideas via magazines and speeches (eg) Gadar Party Headquarter in San Francisco

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(c) Provided arms and logistic support to Assassination attempts [eg] Help received by Sardar Udham Singh in London

(2) Anti-War propaganda

(a) Literature criticising India's forceful involvement in both Wars

(b) Seeking accountability from British officials by letters and journalism

(3) Conducive condition for Immigrant Indians

(a) Servants of India Society by GK Gokhale for education purpose

(b) Hostels and reading rooms for next crop of nationalists

(4) Forming legion against British

(a) Indian PoW under Captain Mohan Singh, later formed INA 2.0 under Subhash Chandra Bose

(b) Indian legion in Germany in World War 2

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⑤ Remittance and donation support for Indian struggle [eg] Indentured labours in Caribean and African nations

Thus Indian diaspora acted like a living bridge and popularised the just cause of Indian Nationalism across the globe.

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14. पर्यावरण आंदोलनों के उद्भव के लिए निहित कारणों और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में उनके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the reasons behind the emergence of environmental movements and their significance in post-independent India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Environmental movements in post independence India are a key turning point in the ways of extracting accountability from government and citizens alike. They aimed to mainstream environment protection in India's growth aspiration.

Environment Movements – reasons

① Industrial growth increased in 1970s and 80s due to technological progress (green revolution, white revolution, decade of technology)

② Large scale energy projects caused extensive deforestation and migration of indigenous people (8.6% population but 50% of all internally displaced)

③ Environmental awareness after global conferences

eg 1972 Stockholm Conference

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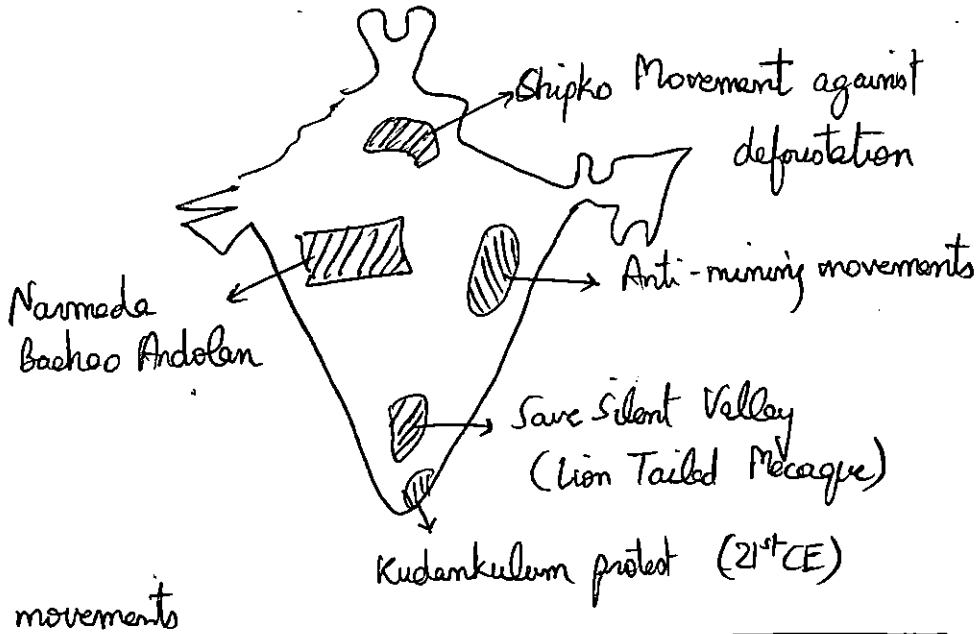
④ Environment Centric government policies (Wildlife protection act, forest Conservation act 1980) but poor enforcement on ground

⑤ Rise of Key environmental activists like Sundarlal Bahuguna and Medha Patkar



Key movements

Significance of above movements

① Large scale involvement of women - gender equal movements eg Chipko Movement

② Enforcing accountability of Private Companies eg POSCO Mining protests.

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③ Enactment of progressive legislations
eg Forest Rights Act 2006, Fair Remuneration Act

④ Mainstreaming of Environment Impact and Social Impact Assessment

⑤ Policies like Protected areas, Endangered species receive central stage with active involvement of tribes.

Environmental Movements are a timely response by public spirited citizens in achieving sustainable development and inclusive growth, because humans belong to Earth, Earth does not belong to us.

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15. भारतीय हिमालयी क्षेत्र (IHR) पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के संभावित प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इसके शमन के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Analyse the possible impact of climate change on the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR). What steps can be taken to mitigate it? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indian Himalayan Region provides a subcontinental characteristic to Indian landmass and supports 33% of Global population. However climate change (rapid increase in global temperatures) is causing increased disasters and destroying the region

Climate change - Key Impacts

(I) Disasters - Increased frequency and intensity

(a) Cloud Burst accidents - cause flash floods and property, life loss

(b) Landslides (30% of total global incidents) lead to infrastructure destruction (dams, roads)

(c) Glacial Lake Outburst Floods - Heavy rains cause breakdown of unstable moraine lakes.

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(II) Biodiversity loss

- Home to scarce and vital medicinal plants
- Endangered species like Himalayan Vulture, Snow Leopard – fast losing habitat

(III) Cryosphere depletion

- Supports lifeline rivers of Indian subcontinent like Ganga, Indus
- Increased melting Rate is cause of concern due to Black Carbon, reduced albedo.

Steps needed to mitigate above impacts

① Mindful construction of new infrastructure

- Experience of land subsidence in Joshimath (2022)
- Robust Environment and Social impact assessment

② Disaster Risk reduction and Mitigation

→ Hazard Risk assessment – mapping of glacial lakes

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vulnerable flood and landslide zones.

→ Structural measures - building codes for sloping hills to prevent life loss.

③ Reducing climate change rate

→ Adopting Mission life - management of waste in Himalayan states

→ Polluting industries relocation to lower altitudes and retrofitting with efficient technology

④ Understand Carrying Capacity of ecosystem - Tourism

⑤ Climate smart crops - Baranaja (12 crops) in Uttarakhand

IHR protection against dangers of Climate change is crucial for attaining Panchamrit commitments by 2070 and sustain the 16% global population of India.

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16. हालांकि भूमि धंसाव कई कारणों से हो सकता है, फिर भी इसके संभावित प्रभाव का अनुमान लगाना और प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए एक स्थायी योजना को तैयार करना अनिवार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Though land subsidence can happen for a host of reasons, it is imperative to estimate its possible impact and chalk out a sustainable plan to minimise the adverse impact. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Land Subsidence refers to a sudden or gradual sinking of land surface owing to pressure imbalance and weak characteristics of supporting material beneath the soil. Recent example of Joshimath highlights its dangerous consequences

Land Subsidence – Host of Reasons

① Earthquakes – Cause weakening of crust (esp. when on divergent boundary like Central African Rift) and causes subsidence

② Mining – Removal of supporting rocks beneath

③ Underground explosions – shak waves cause instability

④ Unplanned urbanisation without soil testing –

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land unable to uphold infrastructure, sinks after critical point

Possible impact
affects both anthropogenic and natural stakeholders

Local Residents
* Houses, utilites
* Social infrastructure like schools, hospitals
* Historic sites destroyed

Biodiversity
* loss of flora and fauna

Economy
* Job losses
* Cost of Rebuilding and Rehabilitation

Sustainable plan to minimise impact

① Pre-construction assessment – proper surveys of vulnerable land zones, soil testing, using GIS and heat signal technologies

② Prohibition of unsustainable mining eg Aravalis eating from inside-out due to mines.

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③ Coordination of CSOs, state and private players in mitigation and rehabilitation of affected population

④ Proactive relocation from weak land spots.

Land subsidence effects can surely be minimised provided a proactive, consultative strategy is adopted timely.

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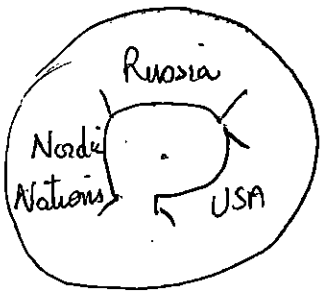
17. आर्थिक विकास के चालक के रूप में आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में स्थित प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके दोहन के पर्यावरणीय और सामाजिक प्रभावों पर भी विचार कीजिए।

Discuss the potential of natural resources in the Arctic region as drivers of economic development, while also considering the environmental and social impacts of their exploitation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Arctic Region is considered the arena of next 'Great Game' owing to significant natural resources and economic significance as arctic amplification warms and melts the ice by 2050.

Potential of Natural Resources



Arctic circle

1. World's 30% Natural Gas reserves
2. 10% global crude oil
3. Reserves of critical minerals like Graphite and Lithium
4. Natural resources like Coal - already being mined by Russia
5. Cryosphere - feeds rivers of arctic states important for blue economy
6. Opening of sea routes in future

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Environment and Social impact of exploration

① Increased use of Ice breakers → water exposure to Sun

Polar thawing and GHG ↑ ← Positive feedback loop ← Higher albedo ← VICIOUS

more warming

② Misery for polar species – eg Polar bears – impedes reproductive success, shorter feeding seasons

③ Affects cultural diversity and way of life
eg Eskimos Tribes

④ Hampers AMOC – affects ocean currents and climates worldwide

⑤ Scramble for resources – increased geopolitical rivalries and scope for arctic conflict

⑥ Non-viable exploration – deep seated reserves covered with thick ice – spending resources means diverting from development of vulnerable populations.

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Way forward - India's New Arctic Policy

- Study climate change
- International Cooperation
- Responsible usage of arctic resources
- Capacity building

The global population ought to be sensitised about the dangers of arctic exploration, Keeping materialism at bay and embracing sustainable future.

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18. आधुनिक भारतीय समाज में परिवार के आकार, संरचना और संबंधों की गतिशीलता को आकार देने में वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव को उजागर कीजिए।

Bring out the impact of globalisation in shaping the dynamics of family size, structure and relationships in the modern Indian society. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Globalisation refers to dynamic exchange of goods, services, people and ideas across various nations. It is key to prosperity in an inter-connected world.

Impacts on the following

(I) Family Size

Positive	Negative
① Reduced family sizes and reduced consumption	① Joint family provided better support and confidence in crisis situations.
② Ecologically friendly (TFR - 2.1 sustainable)	② Jointness and Vasudhev Kutumbakam is Indian ethos
	③ Increased divorces

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(II) Family Structure

Positive	Negative
① Breakdown of Male Centric family structure	① Situation less changed in Rural areas
② Both parents earn and are equals in decision making	② Women still spend 20% time in non-paid work – men only 3%
③ Rise of Care economy – Maids, caretakers for offspring to ease workload	③ Reduced care time by parents causes child depression

(III) Relationships

Positives	Negatives
① Same sex relations are becoming common	① Live-in and same-sex couples suffer discrimination
② Concept of live-in couples	② Disallowed to adopt children

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③ Have poor access to social security benefits

Modern Indian Society is slowly moving towards smaller, happier families, however concerns must be addressed by adopting global best practices (gender equality in Nordic nations)

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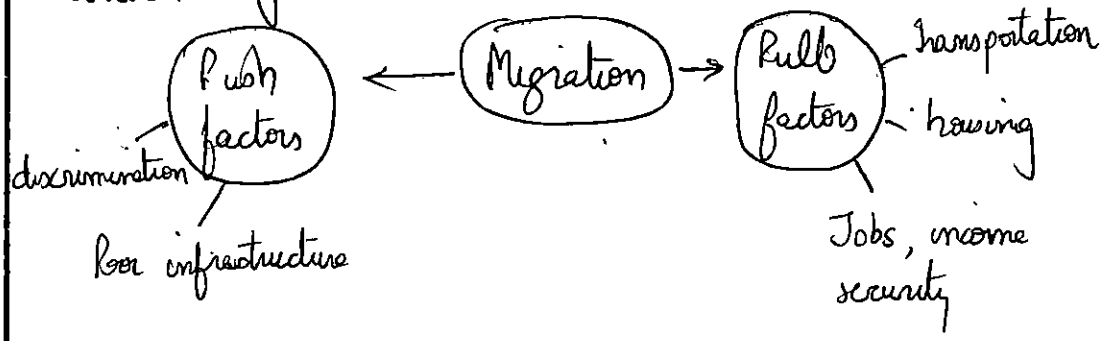
19. प्रवासन गरिमा, सुरक्षा और बेहतर भविष्य के लिए मानवीय आकांक्षा की अभिव्यक्ति है। इसके आलोक में, भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन की बहुआयामी प्रकृति का परीक्षण कीजिए और विकास के साथ इसके अंतर्निहित संबंधों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Migration is an expression of the human aspiration for dignity, safety and a better future. In light of this, examine the multi-dimensional nature of internal migration in India and discuss its inherent relationship with development. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Migration is process of moving to areas with better economic and social opportunities, away from the usual places of residence. It is driven by:



Internal migration – Multidimentional Nature

① Migration for better employment

↳ 3-3-3 phenomena – from 3 states (UP, MP, Bihar) which are 3 times less prosperous than 3 receiver states (Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu)

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→ This migration pattern is usually from rural to urban areas, and is male dominated

② Migration due to family considerations

→ Marriage induced - brides shift to husband's states

→ Female dominant

③ Migration of forced Nature

→ from development induced displacement -

Eg 20000 people displaced in Covid from 30 large projects

→ due to animal protection - moving outside core areas

---

④ Migration relationship with development

① Migrants are driver of economic growth

→ service as low skill workers as labourers in construction sector, gig workers etc.

② Remittances to Domicile states

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③ Creation of physical and social infrastructure in receiver states

④ Improve GSDP

Internal Migration, as per Niti Ayog is a dynamic process which must be regulated for equitable growth of states. Jobs must be created in domicile states themselves for long term growth.

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20. भारत में कार्यस्थल पर लैंगिक समावेशिता समाज में मौजूद सांस्कृतिक और लैंगिक पूर्वाग्रहों की एक श्रृंखला के कारण महिलाओं के विरुद्ध है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सामाजिक-कानूनी उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Workplace gender inclusivity in India is skewed against women due to a range of cultural and gender biases existent in the society. Discuss. Also suggest socio-legal measures to address this issue. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Gender inclusivity refers to equal opportunities for all irrespective of gender in all walks of life. However Indian workplace is mile away from this realisation

Factors contributing to lack of Workplace gender inclusivity

(I) Cultural biases.

→ Perceived inferiority of Women

→ Non-acceptance of women in leadership roles

[eg] Only 15% Women Parliamentarians India

→ Culture of subjugation and mockery.

[eg] Sexual harassment at Workplace - lack of ICC in 16/30 sports bodies

(II) Gender bias → women considered to hamper

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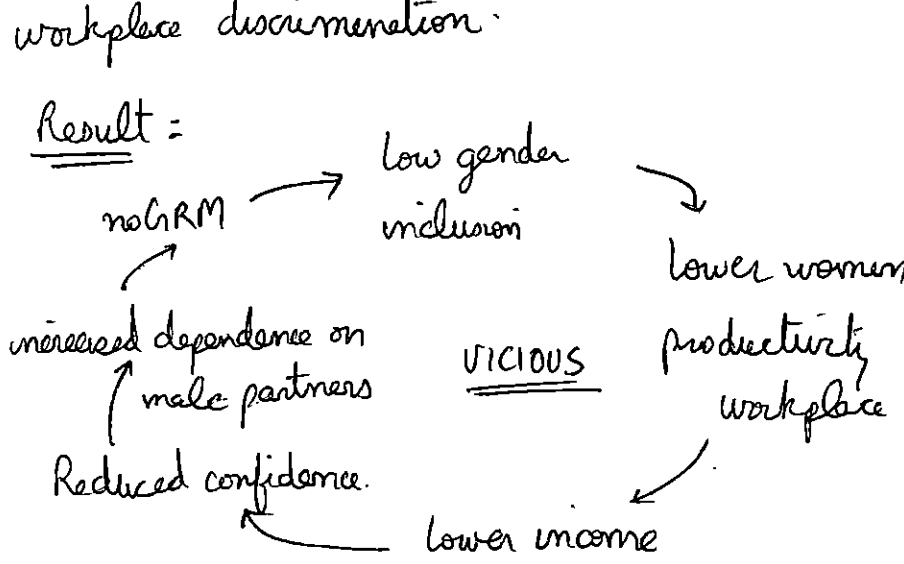
work productivity of male employees

→ Trans women face extreme exclusion and workplace discrimination.

→ Result :



Socio legal measures to address issue

① Strict enforcement of ICC formation in line with PoSH Act

② Provision of Women Reservation in both public and private bodies

③ Empathy and gender sensitivity periodic Training

④ Enforce provisions like Maternity Benefits Act

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⑤ Permanent employment to Trans women

eg IAS Chandhal Rana in Odisha initiated

National vehicle of prosperity cannot progress on a single wing. Thus women equality and inclusion in workplace is vital as highlighed by SDG-5 (gender equality)

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2090)

Name of Candidate	PURVRAJ SINGH SOLANKI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1362174
Center	JAIPUR	Date	21/08/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
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19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**.
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. What is the Doctrine of Severability? Discuss with the help of relevant judicial decisions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Doctrine of Severability says that only that part of a legislation is struck down which is in violation of Constitutional Principles, rest entire legislation stands as it was i.e. perfectly legal.

Discussion via judicial decisions

① Rajendra Sheh vs UoI → Supreme Court struck down 97th amendment application to State Cooperatives, but remains legal for multi-state Cooperatives

② NJAC 2014 Case – entire Article 124A was struck down as violative of hampering Judicial independence

③ Section 377 Read down by SC – decriminalise same sex relationship, but unnatural sex remained criminal eg Inter species sex.

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Above doctrine is a key guardian to uphold fundamental rights, federal structure of the Constitution and uphold constitutional supremacy.

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2. The office of Governor needs to be transformed to preserve constitutional governance in India. Discuss in the light of recent controversies surrounding the Governors' office. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Article 153 of the Constitution details the office of Governor, who acts as Centre's nominee to the federal units. This is inspired by the Canadian Constitution.

Recent Controversies around Governor Office

① Transformation from Centre Nominee to a Centre's agent - due to lack of security of tenure

② Obstruction with general functioning of Council of Ministers eg TN Governor expelled Minister without CM advice

③ Misuse of Article 356 (Provincial emergency)

④ Reservation of important bills for Centre's assent without timeline eg Neet Bill in TN

⑤ Posing self as alternate centre of power to CM

⑥ Arbitrary dismissal of Government without floor

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test eg SC decision on Maharashtra crisis

Preserving Constitutional governance - Steps needed

① Sarkaria Commission

- Power with State legislature to dismiss Governor
- Security of Tenure
- CM consulted before Governor appointment

② SR Bommai Case

- Responsible application of Article 356

③ Punchhi Commission

- Article 163 (discretionary powers) limited to Certain conditions only - not perversive usage

The residents of Raj Bhavan must be above party politics and ought to be guided by spirit of Constitutionalism and Cooperative federalism.

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3. "Disturbing public order or inciting violence cannot be allowed under the garb of the freedom of speech and expression." Discuss with help of the recent Supreme Court judgment on hate speech. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Freedom of Speech and Expression under article 19(1) (a) is vital fundamental right having both intrinsic and instrumental value. However it is not free from restrictions

- Contempt of Court, decency, morality
- Defamation, incitement to any offense
- Sovereignty and territorial integrity
- Security of State
- Friendly relations with foreign nations

Recently Supreme Court defined hate speech in Pravasi Bhalai Sangathan Case as an effort to marginalize a person based on their membership of a group (religious, linguistic etc.)

Hate Speech – impediment to exercise of 19(1)(a)

(a) Calls for violence, intimidation and cultural isolation of a community

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(b) Disruption of Public Order by calling strikes and targeted processions [eg] Bihar Ram Navami Riots 2023

(c) Inciting violence and radicalising mob [eg] Nuh Violence in Haryana 2023

(d) Violation of Right to live with dignity (Article 21) and right to privacy

⇒ Supreme Court recently directed Delhi police to lodge suo-moto FIR on getting information on Hate Speech. This can go a long way in securing fraternity and communal harmony.

⇒ Bharatiya Nyaya Samhita 2023 has seperate Hate Speech provisions of fine, 3 year jail.

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4. Discuss the role of the Leader of the Opposition (LoP) for the effective functioning of democracy in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Leader of Opposition (LoP) is one of the most important offices inside the Parliamentary houses, tasked with leading the opposition and extracting accountability - LoP remuneration Act provides conditions and salary.

LoP - crucial for democracy functioning

(a) From the opposition Party securing atleast 10% of Total house seats - thus has a greater level of acceptance among all opposition parties

(b) Keeps the opposition voices in synchrony against policies of government.

(c) Fosters concensus between opposition and ruling party over key policy issues

(d) Cooperates with the Chair in maintaining

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decorum in the house.

(5) Involves himself in Constructive criticism and strengthens tradition of debate, deliberation

Challenges
- Non-cooperative approach with other parties
- Inability to control indiscipline
- Mindless opposition of important policies

The parliamentarians holding LoP office must be mindful of immense public responsibility on their shoulders. By promoting healthy discussions, they actively promote spirit of Constitutional democracy.

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5. What are the various ways in which emerging technologies can be utilised by civil servants in ensuring efficient public service delivery and affecting change in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Public service delivery is based on principles of RATER (Reliable, accessible, Tangible, empathy and responsiveness). E-governance can go a long way in meeting above goals alongside other emerging Technologies.

Technologies for public service delivery

① Blockchain - advantage of immutability and transparency. ⇒ Can be used for management of health workers and patient data, land records management.

② AI and ML - data analysis of huge data volumes ⇒ useful for reducing exclusion errors of schemes, identification of vulnerable people and providing targeted schemes

③ Additive Technology - for construction of

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pre-fabricated housing (70% less time) → solves India's housing crisis.

(4) 5G - forms base of all technologies
↳ Important for direct Benefit Transfer, income support, banking services

(5) Augmented, Virtual Reality - heavy utility in Education [eg] Visualisation of anatomy in medical science, interactive online education in Tribal areas (IAS Jitendra Dudi)

Civil Servants must be mindful in adoption of above technologies concerns. A careful impact assessment and emulation of global cases (Smart Dubai) is the way forward.

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6. To what extent, in your opinion, has the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana been successful in promoting skill development and employment in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is a flagship skilling initiative launched by Union Government in 2015 - aimed at formalisation of workforce and quality employment

PMKVY - successes in skill, employment goal

① PMKVY - provision of certificate, ~~prior~~ recognition of prior learning helped informal sector workers.

② Especially helpful to meet Covid reverse migration → improved skillset alongside income support

③ Principle of gender parity = women participation encouraged

④ PMKVY 4.0 - Budget 2023 → focus on AI, Robotics to meet Industry 4.0 requirement

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PMKVY – falling short of goals

① India still has >90% informal workforce
② Formal skilling proportion is still <6%
(96% in South Korea)
③ India Skills Report 2023 → poor employability of only 50.3%
④ Unemployment crisis after Covid – above 7% levels consistently
⑤ Poor LFPR (48%) esp. lower for women (only 23% Q4 data 2022-23)

India needs a combination of public and private initiatives (like NAPS, PM YUVA) to tackle the skilling and unemployment challenge alongside PMKVY.

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7. Examine the potential of the Bhu-Aadhaar project in bringing significant benefits to India's land management system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Bhu Aadhaar Project aims to provide unique identification to nationwide land parcels for conclusive land titles and economic growth

Bhu-Aadhaar Benefits

- Improve property Tax for gram panchayats ⇓ better infrastructure in rural areas.
- Increased ease of land management eg Centralised land management portal under (DILRMP)
- Reduce influence of Corrupt officials in taking away land of SC/ST citizens
- Reduce asset disparity and acheive social justice

Associated challenges

① Need data scientists and analytics professionals for data management (Poor employability of IT professionals - <20%)

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② Finances - esp. in fiberisation and ground level data centres

③ Using GIS for land mapping by PM SVAMITVA

④ Legacy issues - contamination of faulty land records

⑤ Resistance to change in village officials

Bhu-Aadhar is a transformative step for bringing inclusive growth in lives of the poorest of the poor by asset security.

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8. Discuss the different determinants of the occurrence of child labour in India. What measures can be taken to tackle the issue of child labour in the country? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Child Labour is defined as per Child Labor (Prevention and Regulation) Act as employment of children in any activity below 14 years. ~~without~~ child labor is responsible for poor education and health outcomes (Bachpan Bachao Andolan)

Child labor - determinants in India

① Economic considerations

ⓐ High population density of poorer households and low income sources → push children to earn

ⓑ Willingness of parents disregarding education

② Social factors - culture of neglect and acceptability of child labor in restaurants, mining, matchbox and cracker making

③ Poor law enforcement - Corruption and lack of female workforce further compound issue

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④ Above factors lead to >1 Cr child labourers in India

Tackling child labor - way forward

① Functional enforcement of Article 21A - improving school incentives (Abhijit Banerjee - clothes, food, books etc should be free)

② Strict enforcement of Child Labor laws - spot fines, property seizure

③ Opportunities for gainful employment for parents eg Urban employment guarantee (Rajasthan)

④ Awareness programmes - Sab Padhe Sab Badhe

Initiatives like Pencil Portal can help gain public support and crowd sourcing of child law violations.

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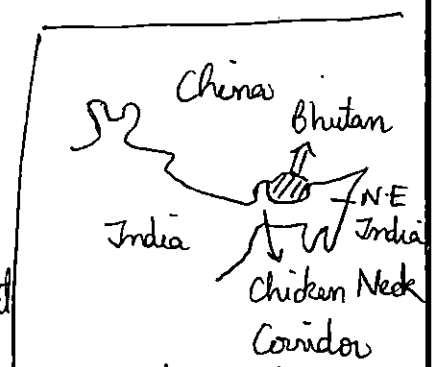
9. Despite certain hiccups, recent developments suggest that continuity still looms large in the Indo-Bhutan relationship. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Indo-Bhutan relationship is a key facet of India's Neighbourhood First Policy. India-Bhutan Friendship Treaty 1950 was one of the earliest efforts of engagement between the two.

Certain hiccups in Relations



Map:- India Bhutan

① Bhutan unacceptance to join BBIN citing environment pollution

② China's increasing pressure on Bhutan to exchange Doklam plateau - Doklam Stand-off by Indian Army.

③ Deteriorating Trade deficit of Bhutan with India, renegotiation of Power purchase agreements

④ Channeling of Chinese goods and insurgents camps in Bhutan against India.

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Continuity still prevails

1. Megaddechu project inaugurated by Indian PM
2. Joint action plan to counter insurgents
3. Bhutan has been vocal supporter of India against Chinese Expansionism
4. Recent Heads of State meeting → improving infrastructure and hill connectivity

Bhutan plays a crucial role in safeguarding North East from China's Dagger Strategy.
India must timely address concerns of this significant neighbour

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10. Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) has become a global good that requires global norms for its safeguard. What role can the G20 play to safeguard Critical Information Infrastructure? (Answer in 150 words) 10

CII refers to infrastructure of absolute vitality for any nation, the disruption or interference with which can seriously harm economics and security of a nation eg Banking, Health data etc

CII - Need to be safeguarded

Systemic paralysis
Chinese Red Echo attack on Mumbai Grid

Cyber attacks
eg AIIMS ransomware 2022

Cyber Warfare
HoneyTrapping for crucial information

Cyber espionage
access security data

Role of G20 in protecting CII

1. Formation of global CII policy
2. Active collaboration on CII disruptions
3. Technology transfer efforts from North to Global South

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11. The tussle between the legislature and judiciary culminated in the 'basic structure' doctrine in the Kesavananda Bharati case. Discuss. What is the significance of the case in limiting the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Basic structure doctrine (BSD) emphasises that the Indian Constitution is based on certain foundational features which are so fundamental that without them the Constitution shall lose its essential spirit. Example - Rule of law, Federalism, Parliamentary form of government.

BSD - culmination of Legislature - Judiciary tussle:

① Shankari Prasad Case 1951 - Supreme Court ruled difference in amending powers of parliament in legislative and constitutional sense

② Golak Nath Case 1967 - Parliament cannot amend the Constitution whatsoever

③ Keshwanand Bharti Case 1973 - Parliament can amend the Constitution as long as it

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does not violate basic structure of Constitution

→ Thus SC returned to its earlier interpretation in Shankari Prasad Case

→ This judgement negated 25th Constitutional amendment which inserted article 368(5) saying Constitutional amendments were beyond judicial review. Also 368(4) said that Parliament can amend any part of Constitution.

⇒ Further amendment to Article 31C where Parliament was empowered to enact any DPSP by restricting any fundamental Right was negated in Minerva Mills Case - citing BSD.

BSD - Significance of limiting Parliament's amending power

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① Ensure judicial independence and fundamental rights are not restricted arbitrarily

② Provide a 'living' nature to Constitution - BSD

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applied 16 times since 1973 – 9 bills approved, 1 invalidated (NJAC), 6 partially validated.

③ Ensure the supremacy of the Constitutional spirit embodied in preamble, fundamental rights & DPSP.

Similar to BSD, Canada has Unwritten Constitutional principles. According to Raju Ramchandra (Advocate) BSD acts as the only safeguard against a majoritarian government and has truly passed the tests of time.

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12. The limited revenue generation capacity of municipal corporations has increased their dependence on taxes and grants from the states. What are the issues associated with this trend? What measures are required to improve the finances of the municipal corporations in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Municipal Corporations were envisaged by 74th Constitutional Act under Urban local Bodies governance framework. They are governed under Part 10 of the Constitution along with Schedule 12

Financial situation of Municipal Corporations - precarious

① Very low property Tax to GDP Ratio (Lowest among G20)

India	1%
South Africa	6%

② 40% grants from Higher governments are scheme specific - reduce financial flexibility

③ 70% Revenue expenditure - only 30% Capital expenditure which can create infrastructure and future scope for taxation

⇒ Issues with above trend

ⓐ Culture of perpetual dependance on States.

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(b) Poor creation of social infrastructure like quality hospitals for geriatric and maternal care

(c) Failure to fulfil idea of grassroot governance

(d) Increased tax dependence causes social unrest and tax evasion by middle classes
(no perceived returns by taxation)

(e) Taxation burden falls on poor and slum based population → increases urban inequality.

Improving Municipal finances - Way forward

(1) Better accounting practices - reduce scope for corruption and wasteful expenditure

(2) Long term Capital instruments - Blue, Green, Transition Bonds → improve financial health as well as environmental goals

(3) Improve coverage of Wealth and Land Tax
→ help reduce asset inequality (1% top own 40% wealth)

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(4) Regular system of audits - Separate Committee with State Legislature for examination - 2nd ARC

(5) Public private partnership projects - Only Covers 3% of all infrastructure projects currently.

Financial health of Municipal Corporations can successfully transition into an inclusive, smart and people centric urban space, and help accomodate 60% of Indian population by 2050

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13. "The purpose of having a Constitution is to transform the society for the better and this objective is the fundamental pillar of transformative constitutionalism." Discuss with the help of recent case laws. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Transformative Constitutionalism is the process of progressive realisation of rights by the State, with a duty to protect and enforce them. This keeps state power in check and leads to genuine empowerment of citizens.

Constitution's purpose – Social Transformation for good

① Equal protection of the laws

ⓐ Indira Sawney Judgement – OBC reservation under 15(4) and 16(4) upheld.

ⓑ Janhit Abhyaan Case 2022 – EWS reservation upheld by Supreme Court (15(6), 16(6))

② Constitutionalisation of Environment

ⓐ Sri Ram Gas leak Case (MC Mehta) – concept of Absolute Liability upheld by Court in line with Article 48A

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(b) SC discovered suo-moto jurisdiction of NGT in Anita Case - safeguard right to clean environment under article 21.

(3) Safeguard Civil Rights

(a) Navtej Johar Case - decriminalise Section 377 for transgenders (Article 21)

(b) Anuradha Bhasin Case - Freedom of expression on Internet (Article 19(1)(a))

(c) Prithviraj Chauhan Case - upholding amendments to Prevention of Atrocities act - spirit of Article 17

(4) Protection from arbitrary police action -

↳ M. Selvi case - Right against self incrimination

(5) Article 21A - Right to Education inserted

(6) Upholding Right to a dignified life - Aruna Shanbaug Case (passive euthanasia legal)

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⑦ Shreya Singhal Case - Safeguard freedom of speech by removing arbitrary Section 66A of IT Act

Indian Constitution is a living force which accomodates the aspirations of all citizens and provides way for a social transformation, thus leading India to development.

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14. How can a 'rule of law culture' contribute towards promoting individual liberty and democratic governance in a society like India? What are the challenges in fostering such a culture? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Rule of Law Culture means a tradition where citizens abide by rules without external sanction, where state respects citizen rights while upholding legal duties for all. It is the ultimate goal of any democratic polity.

Rule of Law culture → individual liberty

① Imbibes duty to uphold other's rights for enjoyment of ones own rights.

② Respect the reasonable restrictions associated with fundamental rights eg No defamatory or hateful remarks.

③ Allow access to all for public spaces without discrimination (Article 15(2)) - uphold both internal and external liberty.

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Rule of law culture → Democratic governance

① Reduce Corruptability in citizens and office holders

② Inculcate transparency – eg Quick and fair RTI replies

③ Ensure presence of accountability in governance eg Regular updation of Citizen charter.

Challenges in fostering above culture

① Resistance to change in public servants

② Lack of zero tolerance for corruption

③ Normalisation of Rule breaking from small (traffic signal) to large (scams)

④ Lack of Social accountability tools to uphold spirit of law eg Community Score Card.

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Rule of law, being a basic structure of Constitution, must be realised by upholding laws in both letter and spirit.

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15. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are not just engaged in charitable work but also involved in political processes for building a just, peaceful, humane, and sustainable future. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Civil Society Organisations (CSO) are non-State, non-profit organisations involved in filling the governance gaps ~~filled~~ left by the State. They range from NGO, SHG, Cooperatives to Pressure groups and donor agencies

CSO - engagement in Charitable work

① Donations for social infrastructures like schools.

② Nutrition support for school children [eg] Akshay Patra delivers MDM to 2Mn children

③ Providing livelihood and Rehabilitative support to vulnerable sections during disasters

CSO - engaged in political processes with aims of:

(I) Just and peaceful future

ⓐ Political advocacy of tribals [eg] Green Peace NGO

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(b) On-ground data collection → support formation of inclusive policies

(c) Inculcate democratic spirit [eg] Regular elections in Cooperatives

(d) Economic Justice and empowerment [eg] Denlang SHG of Manipur

(II) Humane future

(a) Support rehab, rescue of ailing animals [eg] Animal Aid Unlimited NGO

(b) Safeguard Vulnerable populations [eg] Sarthak NGO for disabled, Laxmi Foundation for acid attack victims

(III) Sustainable future

(a) Environment protection and wildlife safety [eg] Environment Society India

(b) Rural empowerment via millet farming [eg] Millet Sisters network

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(c) Inclusive model of development - Cooperatives produce 10% milk, Amul employs 2L women

Thus CSOs are active bulwarks for India's transition to a green, developed nation where the mind is without fear, head is held high and knowledge is free

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16. Self-help groups (SHGs) have contributed towards rural development and women empowerment, but their uneven geographical impact and rising loan defaults are serious challenges that need to be addressed. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Self Help Groups are voluntary associations of members (typically women) from similar socio-economic backgrounds who indulge in micro-financing (82 Lakh SHG with 8.8 Cr Women)

SHG- Contributions

(A) Rural Development

(1) Rise of integrated farming and millet cultivation due to SHG loans

(2) Ending Vicious poverty cycle from moneylenders

(3) Creation of enterprise and processing units for local products (PM-FME)

(4) Quality employment under DAY-NRLM alongside skilling

(B) Women empowerment

(1) Better say in household decisions - economic dependency on males reduced.

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② Improved nutrition of girl children

③ Accounting, management and banking experience (Bank Sakhis)

④ On target for Lakhpati Didi (by 2024)

SHG progress - challenges in the way

Ⓐ Uneven geographic impact - 53% concentrated in just 5 states (Andhra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana)

Ⓑ Rising loan defaults

- → NPA problem due to non-democratic character (larger loans by powerful members)
- → Failure of bank support beyond a point
- → Involved only in low skill, low remuneration enterprise (primary processing)
- → Poor profitability of SHG businesses (only few successful ones like Lizzat Papad)

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Way forward

① Culture of Continuous auditing, internal lending

② Tie-ups with private e-commerce giants

eg Meesho - Ministry linkage, Amazon Saheli

③ Breaking geographical barrier - SHG promotion in Bihar, North East (like Denlang SHG Manipur)

SHGs ought to be developed into National Help groups (Prime Minister) and must be empowered to meet economies of scale and women progress in Amrit Kaal.

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17. Do you agree with the view that the deep-rooted problems in India's school education system cannot be solved by digital transformation alone? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indian education system begins with the school classroom, a place of great significance in creating moral intellectuals - S. Radhakrishnan

School education - deep rooted problems

① Infrastructure deficit

→ Only 30% schools have internet access

→ <20% schools have separate girl washroom

→ Lack of sports equipment (only accord 20% time for extra-curricus)

② Culture of Rote-learning

→ Poor grasp over concepts, focus only on passing.

③ Teacher Shortage

→ 1.2 L schools are single teacher schools - UNESCO

→ Time poverty of teachers - 80% time in non-academic activities.

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④ Poor Foundational learning and Numeracy (FLN)
→ ASER report (Pratham NGO) - 26% for arithmatic, 20% for reading at grade 3

⑤ Lack of activity based learning, vocational learning and skills needed for IR 4.0 (Coding, AI)

Digital Transformation - One of the solutions

① Break accessibility barrier - eg Padhai Tohar Dwar by IAS Saraswati Bhure - Tele education

② Better understanding by interactive AI, student curated modules.

③ Improve teachers learning and helps in student assessment.

Other solutions needed for school education

ⓐ Improve funding support (only 2.9% GDP
NEP recommended 6% GDP)

ⓑ Increase adoption of formal skilling and vocation

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③ Special focus on primary children - special activity based modules, dedicated teacher cadres

④ Credit based system with flexibility in high school - improve retention of subjects

Education opens doors where none seem to exist. Thus multi-dimentional interventions in primary and higher school education can help generate powerful demographic dividend for future.

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18. Examine the impact of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) on the effectiveness and transparency of welfare schemes for the vulnerable sections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Direct Benefit Transfer refers to provision of monetary compensation (like subsidy support) directly to bank accounts of beneficiaries, This eliminates middlemen and improves targeted servicing

DBT - New horizon in welfare schemes progress

① Effectiveness

→ DBT is hassle free mechanism with fast and easy access to government support

→ Improved targeting of most vulnerable populations like elderly, widows, disabled.

→ Revolutionised food subsidy programme (NFSA 2013 → PM GKAY)

→ Helped in decarbonisation and adoption of cleaner fuels eg PM Ujjwala

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→ Effectively reduced gender bias in scheme implementation (eg) DBT support for PM-AGY under female head's name.

② Transparency

→ Easier to fix accountability due to electronic record of transactions

→ Easy audit procedure

Challenges in DBT implementation

① Requires quality internet support for functioning
(eg) Poor fibernisation in rural areas

② Aadhaar linked with bank account is mandatory – leakage concerns in aadhar database, lack of PoS machines and verification thumb machines in far flung areas

③ DBT showed limited success for Aspirational Districts

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(4) Poor digital literacy in rural India (only 61% people acquainted with Internet phone)

(5) Poor financial literacy (only 27% as per ADB)

India, in order to fully utilise the dividends of digital public infrastructure, must focus on digital and financial literacy. DBT is an excellent strategy for targeting vulnerable sections and must be further strengthened.

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19. The deepening China-Russia strategic relationship has been described by some as the 'most consequential undeclared alliance in the world.' How can this alliance impact India's national interest? What strategies should India adopt to protect her interests? (Answer in 250 words) 15

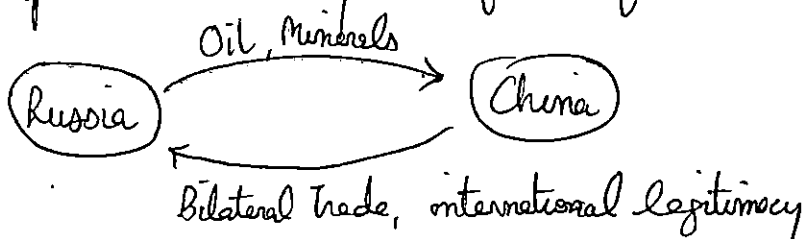
Russia - Ukraine War has led to re-invigoration of Russia - China strategic Relationship amid Western sanctions to violate Russia. This relationship has far-reaching global consequences.

'Most Consequential undeclared alliance'

① Russia-China both are authoritarian regimes with priority to hard power to meet their goals [eg] Russia's offensive against Crimea 2014.

② This relationship normalises aggressive use of power for meeting political objectives. [eg] China's 9-dash line in South East Asia

③ Relationship is mutually beneficial for both



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Impact on India's National Interest

ⓐ Normalisation of China's Salami Slicing in Ladakh and no counter support from Russia.

ⓑ Russia may be forced to end historic bonhomie with India (defence supplies) under China's pressure

ⓒ Chinese Investments in Russia's Far East can undermine India's development plans in that regions (marine resources)

ⓓ Russia - China duo can curtail India's access to Artic Ocean

ⓔ Pressure on India to give up Indo-Pacific Narrative (Quad) and fully adopt SCO, BRICS

Strategies for India to Safeguard interests

① Uphold Strategic autonomy without compromise

② Diversify supply chains and reduce dependence on Russian defenses (eg US, France joint weapon

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development agreements 2023)

③ Improve meaningful engagement with both blocs (SCO as well as Quad) by walking fine line.

④ Respect for International law along with NORMS for reforming international governance

India must leverage the dominant (USA, Russia), Collaborate with the convergent (Quad 1 and Quad 2), and manage the Competition (China) according to MEA Jaishankar.

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20. India has placed soft power as an important pillar of its foreign policy to enhance its global standing and image abroad. Discuss the statement along with the initiatives taken by the government. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Soft power is the deft use of a nation's cultural attributes like religion, language, cuisine, people-to-people ties to influence decisions at international forums by way of persuasion.

Soft power – Key Pillar of India's foreign policy

① Religion -

ⓐ Buddhist Contacts used for Sri Lanka and Cambodia (recent idol sent by making special exemption)

ⓑ Islamic cooperation with Nations of Middle East, Egypt.

② Democratic tradition

↳ Central to India's engagement with USA, Britain, Australia and Japan

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③ Diaspora → USA with 1% diaspora population but 6% Tax contribution is powerful force
→ Low skill diaspora in West Asia (Qatar Stadiums)
→ High skill in South East Asia, Global North

④ Ideals of Gandhiji – Cooperation with South Africa and Latin American countries

⑤ Bollywood, Music – China, Russia

⑥ Historical contacts – Central Asian Republics

Government initiatives for soft power promotion

① Ministry of Culture – Project Mausam – revival of ancient maritime trade routes

② Nepal-India cultural Corridor – sister city network
Eg Ayodhya and Janakpuri

③ STEM scholarships institutionalised by QUAD

④ Interaction with Diaspora – 'Howdy Modi' program

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⑤ Presidential visit to Bangladesh Temples 2022

⑥ PM gifts to G7, QUAD leaders showcasing Indianness and respect [eg] Green Diamond, Pink Minakari Brooch.

Soft power and hard power combined gives Smart power, as per Joseph Nye. India ought to leverage its cultural attributes to attain its place as a 'Pole' in international politics

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2412)

Name of Candidate	PURURAJ SINGH SOLANKI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1362174
Center	JAIPUR	Date	14/06/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. "समनुषंगिता के सिद्धांत" से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत के संदर्भ में इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

What do you understand by the "principle of subsidiarity"? Discuss its importance in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Principle of subsidiary states that the central governing authority in any polity is responsible for the smooth functioning of constituent political units.

Case of India

① Subsidiary principle is reflected in distribution of subjects among Centre and states (Schedule 7)

② Fiscal federalism :- Finance Commission prescribes 42% devolution of taxes to States

③ PRI/ULB - Scheme specific and discretionary grants to local bodies serve as oxygen for their functioning

④ Article 355 - Functioning of states in accordance with Constitution or else President Rule U/A 356.

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Significance for India

① Though Constitution has a unitary bias, principle of subsidiary ensures that States freedom is ensured (Pith & Substance)

② Cooperative federalism rather than confrontational federalism

③ Brings teeth to the concept of grassroot decentralisation as envisioned by Gandhiji.

Thus Principle of subsidiary ensures that Centre and states remain independent constitutional entities with supremacy in their own spheres for public welfare

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2. मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग के अपराध और विदेशी मुद्रा कानूनों के उल्लंघन की जांच में प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the role played by the Directorate of Enforcement in the investigation of offence of money laundering and violations of foreign exchange laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Directorate of Enforcement (ED) is a Central Investigative agency under Ministry of Finance

Mandate
- → Foreign Exchange regulation Act
- → Foreign exchange management act
- → Prevention of Money laundering Act (PMLA)

Proactive Role played by ED

① Curbing money laundering
- → PMLA enforcement without fear or favour
- → SC decision to uphold PMLA amendments further strengthens ED

② Foreign exchange laws
- → Regulation of forex transfer from India
- → Prevention of Round Tripping, Base erosion and Profit Shifting

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Present challenges

① low Conviction Rate and slow rate of investigation
② Allegations of harassing opposition parties
③ low representation of Women officers (<10%)
④ Infrastructure deficit and rising pendancy.

Way forward

① Timely completion of investigation with attachment of relavent properties
② Consensus building and cadre training in all States
③ Improving funding

ED has emerged as a brand of integrity and has to be further strengthened

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3. "मूल कर्तव्यों का नैतिक मूल्य अधिकारों का दमन करना नहीं होगा, बल्कि लोगों को अपने कर्तव्यों के प्रति उसी रूप में जागरूक बनाकर एक लोकतांत्रिक संतुलन स्थापित करना है, जिस प्रकार से वे अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक हैं।" चर्चा कीजिए।

"The moral value of fundamental duties would not be to smother rights but to establish a democratic balance by making the people conscious of their duties equally as they are conscious of their rights". Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Fundamental duties, inscribed in the Constitution by 42nd Constitution amendment, form a strong edifice of Constitutionalism in India

Purpose of Fundamental ~~rights~~ duties in India

① Inculcate respect for national ideals and institutions.

② Foster spirit of fraternity for fellow citizens and safeguard natural and cultural heritage of our nation

③ Enlarge the sphere of rights eg Article 51A(K) - directly linked with Article 21A

④ Promote respect for other rights since right itself comes with a duty to protect others rights

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However, since fundamental rights are enforceable and are directly seen as essential for a person's development, they are seen as above fundamental duties.

It is key to realise that :-

① Religious scriptures (Mahabharata) and thinkers (Gandhiji) place greater reverence for observing duties.

② It is the duty which enlarges and not smother rights, however rights could be enforced by forgetting about duties.

③ SC itself has called for harmonious construction of spirit of rights and duties for a healthy democracy

Thus a strong need to enforce fundamental duties while safeguarding rights is the need of the hour.

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4. सातवीं अनुसूची भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 से विरासत में मिले औपनिवेशिक अतीत का एक ऐसा अवशेष है, जिसका केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों में सुधार के लिए पुनरीक्षण किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

The Seventh Schedule is a relic from the colonial past inherited from the Government of India Act, 1935 which needs to be revisited for improving Centre-state relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Article 246 states the legislative jurisdiction of Centre and States as laid out in Schedule 7

3 lists

	Items
Union	97
State	66
Concurrent	37

Need for Schedule 7

1. Federalism – clear demarcation of subjects
2. Governance – states can provide customised solutions to citizens
3. Accomodate diverse interests of socio-cultural groups
4. Deter regionalism – Harmonise centre-state relations, reduce inter-state conflicts

Need to revisit Schedule 7

1. Colonial legacy – Not fit for changed polity of today.

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② Central Bias - laws of Union and Concurrent list outweight State list laws.

③ Confrontational federalism - encroachment of State list subjects eg Farm Laws, Cooperatives

④ Fit evolving subjects - Blockchain, AI.

⑤ Stark inter-state differences → even after 75 years of independence

Way forward - 2nd ARC

ⓐ Restrict encroachments in State list

ⓑ Sarkaria Commission - consult states before legislations on Concurrent list, move subjects from residuary to concurrent list.

ⓒ Punchhi Commission - Move from state to concurrent list only when necessary.

A healthy discourse of Schedule 7 is the need of the hour for Cooperative federalism

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5. यद्यपि, भारत निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) के पास राजनीतिक दलों को पंजीकृत करने की शक्ति है, तथापि यह दलों का पंजीकरण रद्द नहीं कर सकता है। ECI को राजनीतिक दलों का पंजीकरण रद्द करने की शक्ति प्रदान करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

While the Election Commission of India (ECI) has the power to register political parties, it cannot de-register parties. Discuss the need to confer the power of de-registering political parties to the ECI. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Article 324 empowers the ECI to superitend, direct and control elections for President, ~~Governor~~ VP, MP and MLA.

* ECI derives its power to deregister parties from its reservoir of powers as ruled in Kanhaiya lal Oman vs RK Trivedi Case

⇒ Need to de-register parties

① Registered - unrecognised parties (RUPP) seek tax deductions but show no political involvement.

② RUPP involvement in Tax evasion and Money laundering by acting as shell companies

③ No regular audit reports by RUPPs

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(d) ECI mandate to bring accountability of parties to citizens

(e) RUPPs flex money power in elections for bigger parties

(f) ECI recently de-listed these RUPPs, but it has had limited impact.

Way forward

(1) State funding of elections – Dinesh Goswami Committee

(2) National election fund authority – SY Quraishi (former ECI)

(3) Judicial pronouncement on enlarging ECI power to de-register

(4) Stricter law enforcement by ED and ACB.

ECI is the protector of the spirit of free and fair elections. De-registering RUPPs can go a long way in empowering it.

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6. मूल अधिकार न केवल ऊर्ध्वाधर रूप से लागू किए जा सकते हैं बल्कि इन्हें क्षैतिज रूप से भी लागू किया जा सकता है। उच्चतम न्यायालय के हाल के निर्णय और उसके निहितार्थों के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Fundamental Rights are not only enforceable vertically but also horizontally. Discuss the statement with reference to the recent Supreme Court judgment and its implications. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Recently Supreme Court (SC) ruled that Right to freedom of Speech and expression Article 19(1)(a) is enforceable not just against State but also fellow citizens.

Traditional notion on Fundamental Rights

① Protect against tyranny of State (vertical enforce)
② State what citizens already have to prevent ambiguity
③ Sine-que-non for complete development of individual and overall society

Need to include citizens - horizontal enforceability

ⓐ Citizens are emerging as largest violators of fundamental rights
eg Online harassment, Cancel Culture

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(b) Citizens's inability to understand organic linkage of rights and duties [eg] Restricting education of girl child

(c) State is but a reflection of citizens aspirations
[eg] Centre stance on Same-sex marriages

(d) Banality of evil - attacks of RTI activists (> 90 so far)

Way forward - Implications

1. SC decision is a progressive step in upholding spirit of Constitutionalism
2. leads to enlargement of sphere of rights
3. Addresses common man grievances

'Don't ask what the country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country'
- John F Kennedy.

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7. कई सामाजिक सुरक्षा पहलों के बावजूद, भारत में सार्वभौमिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा एक दूर का स्वप्न प्रतीत होता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Despite several social protection initiatives, Universal Social Security in India seems like a far-fetched dream. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

(USS)

Universal Social Security is providing social service coverage (insurance, pension, old age allowances) in all citizens irrespective of the chosen vocation.

USS - far-fetched dream

1. Focus on Organised sector while >90% workforce in unorganised
2. Fiscal burden on state
3. Exclusion errors in present setup

Way forward

1. Implement Atal Pension Yojana, innovative small scale insurance schemes
2. Seek active feedback from citizens

USS is not a far-fetched dream if government is actively encouraged to diversify financial sources.

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8. दोषपूर्ण गवर्नेंस के पीछे प्रमुख कारण एक ढर्रे में सोचने की आदत और एकाकी कार्य प्रणाली है। भारत में लोक सेवाओं के संदर्भ में इसकी चर्चा कीजिए।

A key factor behind poor governance is a system of thinking and working in silos. Discuss in the context of public services in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Silos Mentality refers to the practise of working in an isolated public environment with minimal coordination or work overlap with other support departments.

Silos Mentality - key challenge to public service

① Promotes inefficiency in resource utilisation
② No chance to coordinate on inter-department initiatives
③ Poor HR management
④ Dysfunctional fund management.
⑤ Constant blame-game to absolve onself of responsibilites

Curbing silos mentality - key to good governance

① PM GATI shakti - vital step towards inter-ministerial coordination

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(b) Involvement of local SHGs in management of MDM by school staff.

(c) Empowering Social Audit Units can stifle silos mentality and improve Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat bond.

⇒ Working in silos is equivalent to standing alone in a blizzard of challenges. A bunch of sticks can better face the diverse challenges of public service in India.

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9. नागरिक घोषणापत्र लागू करने का उद्देश्य लोगों को समयबद्ध तरीके से सेवाएं प्रदान करना है, उनकी शिकायतों का निवारण करना और उनके जीवन में सुधार लाना है। हाल ही में जारी किए गए आदर्श पंचायत नागरिक घोषणापत्र के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

The aim of establishing a Citizen's Charter is to provide services to the people in a time-bound manner, redressing their grievances and improving their lives. Discuss in the context of the recently launched Model Panchayat Citizen Charter. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Citizens Charter is a voluntary and comprehensive disclosure about service quality to citizens by service providers.

Principals of Citizen Charter	Present concerns
(a) Time bound, Cost effective	(a) Frozen in Time
(b) Inculcates citizen feedback	(b) Many ministries lack citizen charter
(c) Move from State benevolence to Rights based approach	(c) Generic commitments
(d) Key to transparency & accountability	(d) Not customised for vulnerable sections
	(e) GRM is ineffective

⇒ Model Panchayati Citizen Charter

(1) Aims to revolutionise the formulation,

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implementation and updation of Citizen Charters

(b) Every gram panchayats is mandated to form them

(c) Prior and detailed consultation with Gram Sabha and CSOs

(d) Timely updation and integration of citizen grievances

Expected outcomes
- Functional GRM
- Positive impact on Social Audit
- Citizen centricity
- Frugal innovation

Way forward

- Model Panchayat Citizen Charter is a new dawn in transparent and proactive governance
- Case to emulate - Andhra Pradesh

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10. भारत में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणालियों के समक्ष विद्यमान चिंताओं के समाधान में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन कैडर (PHMC) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the role that the Public Health Management Cadre (PHMC) can play in addressing the concerns faced by public health systems in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Covid 19 excaabated the surface of public heath system and made visible the inadequacies hiding below - WHO.

Key concerns of public health system in India

① Infrastructure deficit - Equipment, accessories and utilities crisis as per Niti Ayog

② Personnel shortage
ⓐ Doctors reluctant to work in remote areas
ⓑ Pay gap compared to private sector

③ Inequalities
ⓐ Digital and formal literacy make access to correct diagnosis difficult.
ⓑ Poor resource allocation - [eg] TB budget transferred to Covid created havoc..

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⇒ Role of PHMC in solving issues

① HR management ranging from doctors to support staff.

② Keeping qualified personnel strategically located across district to reduce hassle

③ Incentive system in place to serve far-off locations

④ Back-up personnel to meet emergency conditions

⑤ Special emotion intelligence officers to break 'sad' news - reduce family agony.

PHMC can be a game changer for Indian health setup, provided a system of surprise visits and performance based remuneration is in place

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11. सुशासन और प्रभावी सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण के लिए यह अनिवार्य है कि राज्य न केवल निरंतर विकसित होता रहे बल्कि सेवाओं के अंतिम प्राप्तकर्ताओं के साथ लगातार संवाद भी करे। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

For good governance and effective public service delivery, it is imperative that the State not only continuously evolves but also has a consistent dialogue with the final recipients of services. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Public service delivery is a socio-political glue which binds the citizens to the State. The stronger the glue, the better we are progressive towards achieving good governance

Key issues with public service delivery

① Targeting - Inclusion - exclusion errors

② Non inclusion of feedback in citizen charters
- non constitution and frozen nature of charters
- poor state of social audits - only better in Rajasthan and Meghalaya

③ Biases - Caste, gender, based discrimination defeats the mandate behind 'service'

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④ Harassment of information seekers - >200 attacks on RTI activists

⑤ Non-inclusion of CSOs in policy formulation

⇒ Measures needed to strengthen service delivery

① Operationisation of Citizen Charter and RTI help desks in all departments - 2nd ARC along lines of Sevottam model

② Continuous updation of charters and service delivery providers - impartial tenders and system of checks

③ Functional GRM to instill people's genuine participation

④ Prevent exclusion errors by:-

ⓐ Digitisation of records.

ⓑ Field surveys to identify vulnerable population

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Service delivery effeciency can be improved only when State moves down from its high horse and works proactively with people on grounds like SHGs and NGOs.

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12. भारत में अंतर्राज्यीय नदियों का प्रबंधन परस्पर विरोधी संघवाद के कारण विभिन्न समस्याओं से ग्रसित है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन तंत्रों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनका उपयोग भारत में अंतर्राज्यीय नदी जल विवादों को हल करने के लिए किया जा सकता है।

Governance of inter-state rivers in India suffers from various issues due to conflictual federalism. Discuss. Also, highlight the mechanisms, which can be utilised to resolve inter-state river water disputes in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Rivers are the harbinger of human civilisation and necessary components of our cultural legacy. Their vitality at times coupled with regional aspirations turn into Inter-state disputes

Issues in governance of inter-state rivers

① Zero-Sum Game - Lower riparian states always oppose irrigation infrastructure of upper ones. [Eg] Mullaperiyar dispute

② No scope of bending - States are not concerned about overall national aspects but only their own people

③ Lack of Judicial intervention - Constitution itself lays it out (Article 131)

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(4) Dysfunctional Grievance redressal mechanisms like Inter State Council (ISC- Article 263), River Water Boards and Inter-State River Tribunals (Article 262)

⇒ Need to Revitalise above mechanisms

(1) Regular meeting of ISC

(2) Resolving stand-off between states by arbitration and tribunals.

↳ Making tribunals functional by members appointed from other states

↳ Filling administrative vacancies

(3) Assuring citizens of timely redressal

(4) Harmonise state relations in spirit of Cooperative federalism.

(5) Incentivise early dispute settlement by grants and interest free-loans

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Inter-state harmonious relations are a sine-qua-non for a vibrant federal setup in India. Role of Centre as an independent and impartial entity becomes crucial.

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13. भारत में सहकारी समितियों का एक सुदृढ़ अतीत रहा है लेकिन विकास में प्रभावी योगदान देने के लिए एक अधिक जीवंत भविष्य उन्हें मजबूत बनाए जाने की मांग करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Cooperatives in India have witnessed a robust past, but a more vibrant future calls for strengthening them in order to effectively contribute to development. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Cooperatives are self governing voluntary organisations with a social motive and a democratically controlled enterprise

Constitution
Article 19(1)(c)
Article 43B

Cooperatives witnessed a Robust past

① Supported from pre-british times
→ Model Cooperative Societies Act 1902
→ Commissions to study them.

② Rapid rise in agricultural cooperatives after White Revolution (Vergese Kurian)

③ Organic linkage with village communities

④ Key to women empowerment
eg Amul associated with 3L women

⑤ Promoted agriculture diversification, rural industrialisation and thus inclusive growth

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Need to strengthen Cooperatives for robust future

① Financial health
- → Dual control of RBI and States curbs financial autonomy
- → Cooperative Bank crisis - PNB, Maharashtra

② Political tug-pulling
- → Max loans to prominent members with political ties
- → lack of independent audit and planning personnel

③ Poor infrastructure and digitisation

Way forward - increasing contribution to development

ⓐ Digitisation [63 K PACS digitisation target
digital literacy campaigns under PMGDISHA

ⓑ Stricter RBI regulation for sick cooperatives

ⓒ Focus on Multi-state Cooperatives (MSCS)
- ↳ Audit, election authority, development

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fund for sick units

(d) Converting Cooperatives into Multi-purpose enterprises [eg] Germany MSMEs

(e) Better coordination with states - federalism

(f) Improving funding streams - Social stock exchange, innovative business models etc.

Cooperatives are vital for the success of rural empowerment. They are the next big step in solving India's demographic expansion problem.

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14. संवैधानिक संशोधनों के तीन दशकों के बावजूद, भारत में अभी भी स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं का वास्तविक अर्थों में शक्तियों का विकेंद्रीकरण किया जाना शेष है। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) की शासन (गवर्नेंस) क्षमताओं को विकसित करने में सक्षम होगा?

Even after three decades of constitutional amendments, India is yet to decentralise power to local self-government institutions in the true sense. Discuss. Do you agree with the view that Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan will be able to develop the governance capabilities of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)? (Answer in 250 words) 15

73rd and 74th amendment acts 1993 were a milestone in democratic decentralisation to grassroots by establishing panchayti raj and urban local bodies.

Successful outcomes
- 40% women representatives
- Better implementation of health and childhood services
- Promotion of Social audits and citizen centricity

However decentralisation efforts have limited success

① Financial autonomy & crunch
- 10% expenditure met from own taxes
- 40% funds are tied to Central schemes

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↳ Finance Commission recommendations put to dust

② Political issues → Pradhanpati culture

↳ Removal of elected representatives in Telangana by bureaucracy

↳ Selective devolution of funds based on political ideology

③ Administrative issues

↳ Poor capacity building - esp. women representatives

↳ Limited digitisation

↳ Infrastructure deficit

⇒ Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Portal (Abhyaan) (RGSA)

* To improve capacity building and training of elected representatives

* To achieve 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Gaon, Sabka Vikas'

* Revolutionise service delivery and governance outcomes.

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Way forward - To further strengthen RGSA

① Testing mechanism for result orientation

② Online activity planning

③ Competitive spirit - ranking mechanism

④ Regular audit of accounts and activity progress

⑤ Citizen awareness modules

⇒ RGSA is an excellent step in our evolutionary journey of empowering the grassroots. Additional initiatives like climate action plan (Palli, JSK), disaster management plans must be operationalised.

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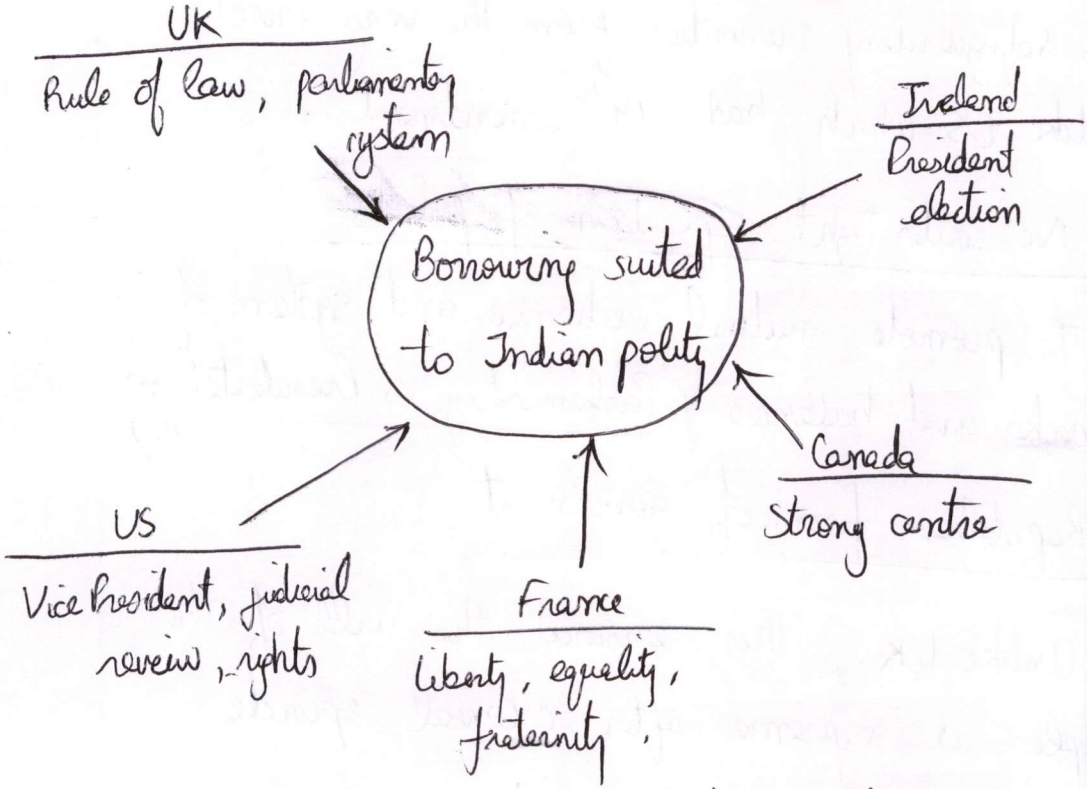
15. उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक दस्तावेज होने के बावजूद भारतीय संविधान के उन मूलभूत पहलुओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए, जिनके संदर्भ में यह अपने समकालीन संविधानों से भिन्न था।

Elaborate on the fundamental aspects in which the Indian Constitution differed from its contemporaries despite being a post-colonial document. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indian Constitution, though formed a bit late compared to other democratic nations, takes a giant leap forward to promote Justice, liberty, equality and fraternity – Constituent Assembly debates.



In spite of all borrowings, Indian Constitution displays its own distinct colour to suit the Indian soil.

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(I) Single citizenship

↳ Unlike US with duel citizenship, this ensured sovereignty and security amid partition and princely state integration.

(II) Union rather than federation (US)

↳ To prevent secessionist tendencies

(III) Elaborate fundamental rights

↳ Safeguarding minorities from the very onset, unlike US which had 14th amendment.

(IV) No water tight seperation of powers

↳ To promote mutual exchange and system of checks and balances (Parlamentary vs Presidential in US)

(V) Republican form of government

↳ Unlike UK, this ensured the will of the people is supreme after colonial episode

(VI) Federation with Central bias

↳ Implement uniform policies in certain fields, allow state autonomy in others.

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(VII) Sovereignty of the Constitution

↳ Unlike Sovereignty of the Parliament in UK

(VIII) Executive accountability to legislature (Article 75)

↳ Unlike US - preferred accountability over stability.

(IX) Elaborate schedule on power seperation to promote cooperative federalism (Sch 7) - missing in other constitutions

⇒ Thus Indian Constitution, although inspired by others, evolved its own unique spirit to better address the voices of 'We the People'

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16. न्यायपालिका में महिलाओं के व्यापक प्रतिनिधित्व के लाभों के बावजूद, भारतीय न्यायालयों में पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाओं की संख्या काफी कम है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारतीय न्यायपालिका में लैंगिक अंतराल को कम करने के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Despite the benefits of wider representation of women in the judiciary, Indian courts have significantly fewer women as compared to men. Discuss. Also, suggest some measures to bridge the gender gap in Indian judiciary. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Ist Chief Justice of independent India being a woman would be possible only by 2027 by Justice Nagaratna - a stark reminder of Gender Inequality in Higher judiciary.

Wide ranging benefits of women in Judiciary

① Improve citizen trust and reverance for judicial system - more inclusive

② Bring sensitivity and emotional intelligence to process of justice

③ Better addressing POCSO and Domestic Violence Cases

④ Gender parity is a natural culminative goal of any profession

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Reasons for few women in Indian courts

① Stifling opportunities - Young law women graduates are not supported during practise by family

② Work place discrimination - Glass ceiling, partiarchal mindset of subordinate staff promote women leaving the law early

③ Poor infrastructure - lack of basic necessities like change rooms, toilets and canteens

④ Burden of household responsibilities - male partners are rarely supportive

⑤ Time taking and highly competitive judicial settings

⑥ No Reservation policy to promote women

Way forward - Breaking gender gap in Judiciary

ⓐ Extending reservation policy (30%) for women

ⓑ National Judicial Infrastructure Commission
- CV Ramana (J.CJI)

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(c) Promoting online justice delivery system
↳ Better flexibility amid increasing responsibility

(d) Stricter punishment for workplace discrimination

(e) Specialised colleges ~~for~~ and courses for women lawyers

(f) All women benches in Higher courts - only 3 ~~till~~ since independence

(g) Collegium can play a crucial role - only 3/33 Judges are women currently.

Women Judges can not only inspire confidence among masses but also inspire countless other young women to break the invisible social barriers.

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17. कानूनों का सरलीकरण सुशासन की एक पूर्वापेक्षा है। इसके आलोक में, कानूनों में अस्पष्टता के प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए और इस अस्पष्टता को कम करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Simplification of laws is a prerequisite of good governance. In light of this, discuss the impact of ambiguity in laws and suggest some steps that can be taken to reduce this ambiguity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Laws are as good as their enforcement. But in India, enforcement became challenging due to complex and ambiguous language of laws.

Need to Simplify laws

① Prevent arbitrariness and provision misuse
eg UAPA, Sedition law

② Promote Ease of Doing Business

③ Complex laws result in making government the largest litigant

④ Making laws accessible to common people as highlighted by former CJI Ramana.

Impact of law ambiguity

① Hampers business growth and capital flight from India

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② Loss of project value due to litigation stops

③ Poor accessibility, bad governance.

- → Non-updation and poor GRM of citizen charters
- → Misuse of Section 8 of RTI
- → Reduce citizen engagement.

⇒ Steps to reduce legal ambiguity

① Legislative impact assessment

② Law Commissions recommendations for personal laws and criminal laws.

③ Public spirited officers to reduce misuse of ambiguous provisions.

④ Relying of independent surveys and reports to highlight legal shortcomings.

⑤ Improve public orientation of legal process - consult CSOs in public domain

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Good governance is possible only via a collaborative approach where the laws, their enforcers and the citizens are on the same page.

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18. भारत के शहरी परिदृश्य को बदलने के लिए शुरू किए गए स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन के मिश्रित परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस मिशन को लागू करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The Smart Cities Mission, which was launched to change the urban landscape of India has produced mixed results. Discuss. Also, highlight the challenges faced in executing the Mission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is an awaited measure to improve the state of Indian cities and make them future ready to accomodate > 50% of Indian population by 2047

Changing the Urban Landscape

① Normalisation of cleanliness - Swachhta Sarvekshan, Swachh Bharat challenge

② Making commoners tech friendly

- Digital public infrastructure (UPI, Digilocker, Aadhaar)
- Hassle free access to services - E-secretariat by Rajasthan
- Functional GRM - Online portals like Pragati.

③ Infrastructure upgradation - Fiberisation of towers, better disaster planning.

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⇒ Mixed results of SCM a consequence of :-

① Improper planning - non-consultative
② Poor cooperation between different agencies
③ Lack of funding
④ Citizen apathy for project appraisal.
⑤ Data related issues - data leaks of Aadhaar
- low citizen friendly interface

⇒ Challenges in execution of SCM

① Operational inefficiencies - audits
② Lack of staff and trained personnel.
③ Interministerial coordination
④ Digital divide - 61% males, 31% females digitally literate

⇒ Way forward

① Consultative approach from CSO.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Tapping new funding alternatives like green bonds, technology bonds

③ Utilising Blockchain - Smart dubai

⇒ Smart Cities are a prerequisite for making India a $5 Tn economy by 2026-27

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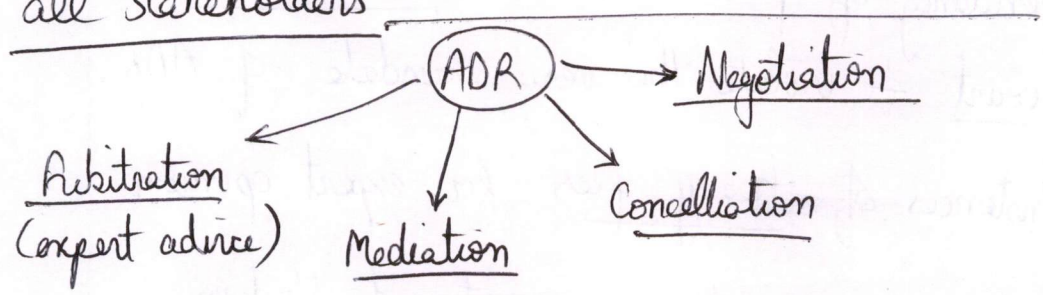
19. हालांकि, वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान (ADR) तंत्र आंशिक रूप से सफल रहे हैं, तथापि ये भारत में व्यापक पैमाने पर जगह बनाने में विफल रहे हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, ADR तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, though successful in parts, have failed to take off on a larger scale in India. Analyse. Also, suggest measures that can be adopted to strengthen the ADR mechanisms. (Answer in 250 words) 15

ADR mechanisms refer to settlement of dispites outside the formal courtrooms in an amicable manner to bring 'win-win situation' for all stakeholders



ADR - features and success analysis

① No need for expensive lawyers and courtroom time spending
→ Has made justice accessible (Article 39A)
→ Frugal justice in a time bound frame

② Reduced Judicial pendency (currently 4.7Cr cases)

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③ Decision is binding and acceptable to all parties – peaceful settlement.

④ Expert opinion – missing in conventional judicial setting.

However ADR has a long way to go

ⓐ Tendency of parties to take ADR decisions to court – violate the very mandate of ADR.

ⓑ Instances of heavy fees for expert opinion

ⓒ ADR not available in most of Indian districts

ⓓ Poor quality decisions without through application of mind

ⓔ Lack of formal safeguards and administration of ADR facilities

Measures taken to strengthen ADR

→ Mediation Bill by Centre – @ Mediation Centres

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(b) Community mediation
(c) Mediation Council of India
(d) List of exceptions clearly defined for ADR.

↳ Case - Mediation Centre of Chennai is a model for entire nation

Way forward - powering ADR for future

1. Facilitate cross-border mediation
2. Training and availability of arbitration experts
3. Institutionalisation of ADR with all district courts
4. ADR should be promoted as the Ist choice in bailable offences
5. Citizen awareness

For achieving Social, economic and political justice, ADR is a complementary strategy to the conventional model of justice delivery.

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20. यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि नौकरशाही द्वारा निर्णय न लेना और जोखिम से बचने की प्रवृत्ति भारत में लोक सेवाओं की अनूठी विशेषताएं हैं। इसके कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए और उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

It has been argued that one of the characteristic features of the civil services in India is bureaucratic indecision and risk aversion. Discuss the reasons for the same and suggest remedial measures. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Civil Services in India are the keystone for good governance and inclusive growth, thus named the Steel Frame of India by Sardar Patel.

Key characteristics
- Integrity and non-partisanship
- Cadre based structure
- Field work and Tenure System
- Service delivery
- Crisis and disaster management

Inspite of all great attributes, Indian civil service is plagued by certain unwanted characteristics

(I) Bureaucratic indecision

① Refers to inaction of key governance aspects and display of tardiness

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② Associated Reasons

- High discretion at their disposal
- Poor diagonal accountability to citizens (limited success of RTI, Citizen Charter etc.)
- Pressure from political executive to delay - compliance due to servility

(II) Risk aversion

① Refers to conscious effort to distance oneself from venturing into unknown and risky policy formulation and execution

② Associated reasons

- Personal bias against contentious issues
  - eg Promotion of LGBTQ rights
- Societal sanction for failure of policies
  - eg Blame and shame on Social media
- Electoral compulsions of political class deter independent decision making.

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Remedial Solutions for a new dawn

ⓐ TSR Subramaniam ~~Comm~~ vs UoI decision

- → Oral declarations of politicians not binding
- → Civil Service Board for appointment & transfers

ⓑ Reforming recruitment and training

- → Sensitivity, In-group and situational training modules
- → Improving value system of officers

ⓒ Necessary insulation to public servants

- → Mandate of Article 311
- → Balancing 311 with stricter punishments for non-compliance and corruption [eg] longer suspensions and pay-supression

For a truly vibrant and citizen centric system of civil services, Indecision and risk aversion need to be converted to proactive engagement and going beyond the call of duty.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2414)

Name of Candidate	PURURAJ SINGH SOLANKI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1362174
Center	JAIPUR	Date	25/06/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
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19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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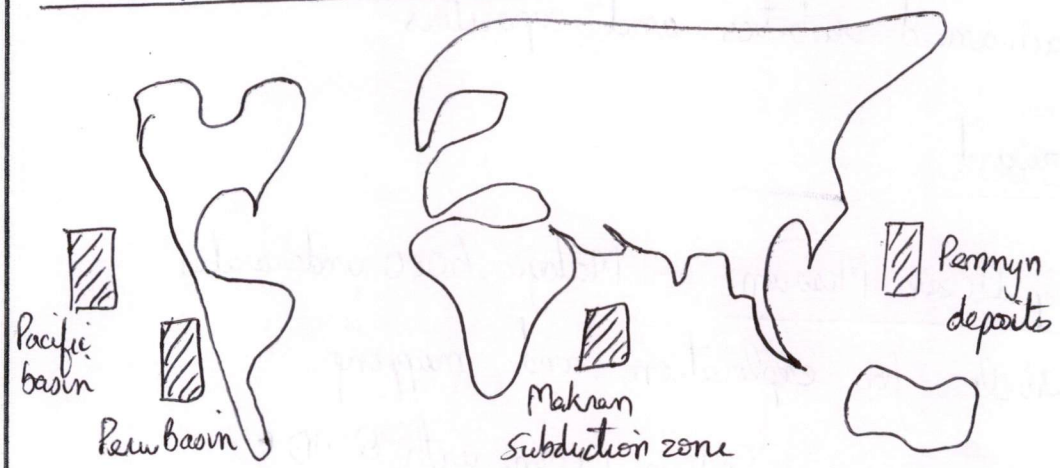
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. बहुधात्विक ग्रंथिकाओं (पॉलिमेटेलिक नोड्यूल्स) के भौगोलिक वितरण का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, उनके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Illustrate the geographical distribution of polymetallic nodules and discuss their significance. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Polymetallic nodules are oceanic deposits of Oxides and hydroxides of Iron, Manganese, Nickel and Cobalt (Strategically important Critical minerals)

Geographical distribution



Significance of Polymetallic Nodules

① Technologies of the future
- → Advanced supermagnets, superconductors
- → Hybrid Vehicles

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② Decarbonisation
- → Solar and Wind energy equipment
- → Powerful batteries (Lithium ion, Lithium-Sulfur)
- → Grid networks

③ Defense equipment with high tensile strength

④ Semiconductor doping and strengthening
- → electronics industry
- → advanced robotics and capacitors

Way forward
- → Deep Ocean Mission – Matsya 6000 underwater vehicle for exploration and mapping
- → Cooperation in Indian Ocean with QUAD
- → KABIL investments in offshore locations

Polymetallic nodules are sine-qua-non for meeting climate action targets coupled with a just and equitable global growth.

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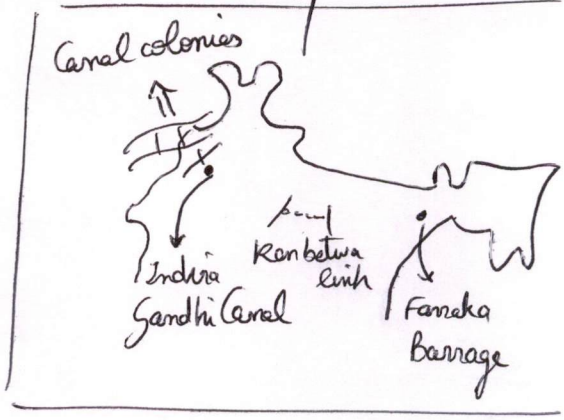
2. हिमालय की वर्तमान अपवाह प्रणाली काफी हद तक क्रमिक नदी अपहरण का परिणाम है। चर्चा कीजिए।
The present drainage system of the Himalayas is, to a great extent, the result of progressive river piracy. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Himalayas are characterised by a dendritic drainage system with main rivers and tributaries spreading like branches of a tree.

Drainage a result of progressive river piracy

① River piracy means diversion of waters from main rivers via canals, embankments, barrages to achieve water security



② Implications

↳ Moulding the natural flow of water to meet human needs

↳ Water availability in N.W. Rajasthan

↳ Favourable relations with Bangladesh

③ Negative consequences

↳ ⓐ Pakistan floods attributed to large scale

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changes in river courses from British times

(b) Ken - Betwa link → inundation of Panna expected.

Way forward

River Piracy has 'dual sword' characteristic - ensuring water security and inviting disasters. Balancing the two is required.

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3. द्वीपसमूह से आप क्या समझते हैं? इनके निर्माण में शामिल विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं को उदाहरण सहित समझाइए।
What do you understand by archipelagos? Explain the different processes involved in their formation, with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Archipelagos are groupings of islands of varied aerial extends in close vicinity.

Key archipelagos in the world

Processes involved in their formation

① Plate Tectonics

↳ Convergent plate boundaries - Colliding plates create orogenic features on sea-bed, which rise above as mounts

eg Japanese and phillipines archipelago on Pacific Ring of fire

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↳ Divergent plate boundaries – Weakening of oceanic crust and associated volcanism creates chain of islands [eg] Atlantic and Indian Ocean Ridges

② Mantle Plume Theory – Presence of Hotspots below lithosphere heats it from below and movement of plates creates a continuous chain of volcanic islands

[eg] Hawaii islands

Archipelagos have economical (fishing), cultural (indigenous tribes) and aesthetic significance.

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4. अत्यधिक और अविवेकपूर्ण रेत खनन की पारिस्थितिक लागत इसके आर्थिक लाभों से कहीं अधिक है। संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।
The ecological cost of excessive and indiscriminate sand mining far outweighs its economic benefits. Discuss in context of the importance of sustainable sand mining. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Sand Mining in river beds is a cost-effective way to get a good binding agent for cement, key to infrastructure creation for 21st century India.

Ecological Cost

① Invitation to Coastal flooding esp. in low lying areas.

② Loss of infrastructure on unconsolidated sediment plains

③ Destruction of River ecosystem - loss of crabs, fishes and rapid rise of invasive alien species

④ Excessive sand mining hampers aquifer recharge

⑤ Eutrophication of water bodies from dissolved salts → further loss of biodiversity and algae blooms

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Way forward

1. Highly regulated mining esp. in rains
2. Development funds like DMF
3. CRZ Rules and State laws to safeguard interests of residents
4. Technological innovations for reducing sand in concrete [eg] Carbon sequestration using CO_2 enriched cement needs less sand

Although Sand is vital for rapid economic growth, its environmental consequences cannot be ignored.

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5. भारत विभिन्न कारणों से अपनी पवन ऊर्जा की उच्च क्षमता का दोहन नहीं कर पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए और आगे की राह सुझाइए।
The high wind energy potential in India remains untapped due to various reasons. Discuss and suggest a way forward. (Answer in 150 words) 10

According to National Institute of Wind energy, India can generate 300 GW of Offshore Wind energy at a height 100 m above sea level.

Significance of wind energy
- → Clean source of energy
- → Higher efficiency than thermal sources.

Untapped Wind energy potential in India

① Technology - Offshore wind energy is tech-intensive

② Capital intensive coupled with demand for critical minerals (13 times higher than Coal thermal plants).

③ Environmental
- → Noise pollution
- → Threat to aquatic and aerial biodiversity

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④ Competition with Solar Power - actively promoted by Government

⑤ Decline in sole wind power installations after 2024 - later on only solar wind hybrids

Way forward

① International Collaboration - Nordic Countries esp. Sweden and Finland

② Mineral Security Partnership - securing critical minerals

③ Technology upgradation and incentives to private sector (PLI for wind energy equipment)

④ Exploring potential regions - High ranges of Ladakh, Jaisalmer

Wind energy contribution needs to be upscalled from 10% to 20% for achieving Net Zero.

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6. आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, आपदाओं को कम करने में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग को मजबूत करने के लिए भारत द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।
Highlight the significance of international cooperation in disaster risk reduction. Also, state the initiatives taken by India to strengthen regional cooperation for reducing disasters. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Sendai Framework 2015 identifies disaster risk reduction (DRR) as the strategies (structural and non-structural) to prepare for disaster's destructive potential, achieve disaster resilience and help in disaster recovery.

International Cooperation in DRR - significance

① Global nature of disasters - eg Covid 19 pandemic, 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami

② Securing the best technological and ideological resources for risk reduction (Global best practices) - eg Japan's flexible construction in Earthquakes

③ Global funding mechanisms - Loss and Damage Fund (COP 27 UNFCCC), Adaptation fund

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(4) Matching capacities of Small countries
eg IRIS by CDRI (India led)

(5) Realising 'Build back better' in true sense

Indian efforts for regional cooperation

(a) ISRO support for island states in Pacific for disaster risk mapping.

(b) Coalition for disaster resilient infrastructure (CDRI) - 2019 for technological aid

(c) IMD acts as Regional Meteorological station for cyclone alerts to > 10 Nations

Regional and global cooperation is vital for DRR and risk mitigation in line with India's vision of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

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7. भारत के शहरों में व्यापक जलजमाव और बाढ़ को देखते हुए, बाढ़ प्रबंधन के पारंपरिक दृष्टिकोणों को त्यागना महत्वपूर्ण होता जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में अपनाए जा सकने वाले कुछ वैकल्पिक दृष्टिकोणों का भी वर्णन कीजिए।

In view of extensive waterlogging and flooding of cities in India, it has become increasingly important to shift away from traditional approaches of flood management. Discuss. Also, state some alternative approaches that can be adopted in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

With 50% citizens to live in cities by 2047 and increased frequency and intensity of urban flooding, policymakers face key challenges in urban planning and retrofitting

Reasons - waterlogging and flooding
- Encroachment and filling of natural wetlands
- Poor waste management systems
- low aquifer recharge due to concretisation

Traditional approach	limitations
① Non-synchronous retrofitting of existing cities	① Reactive rather than proactive
② Re-settlement from low-lying to elevated areas.	② loss of livelihoods and housing.

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③ Ad-hoc development of drains

④ Chokdams and embankments around urban rivers

③ Infrastructure breakdown after rains every year

eg Case of Mumbai

Alternative approaches

① Rejuvenation of urban wetlands - Amrit Sarovars (Urban Sponges)

② Focus on Blue - Green Infrastructure - using technical textiles for erosion control and increased seepage

③ BIS Codes followed while new houses creation under PMAY.

④ lesson from N.E Indian cities - urban amenities on higher grounds, self sufficiency in foodgrains during disasters

A Responsive and proactive approach is vital for creating Sustainable cities (SDG 11)

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8. जल और शहरी-पारिस्थितिकी चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए 'वन वाटर' दृष्टिकोण महत्वपूर्ण है। चर्चा कीजिए।
'One Water' approach is the key to combat water and urban-ecological challenges. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

One Water approach means a comprehensive management of water bodies, ground water and industrial liquid waste for achieving objectives of Circular Economy.

Combat Water challenge
- → Saving from wastage
- → Just distribution in various sectors (not industry dominant)
- → Reduce pollution

Urban ecological solutions
- → Pro planet people
- → Discarding to reusing approach (Greywater into gardens)

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9. यह पूर्वानुमान लगाया गया है कि 2040 की ग्रीष्म ऋतु तक आर्कटिक हिम-मुक्त हो सकता है। महासागरों पर इसके संभावित प्रभावों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत इस स्थिति में किस प्रकार प्रभावित होगा।

It is predicted that the Arctic could be ice-free in summer by 2040. State its possible impact on oceans. Also, discuss how India will be affected in this scenario. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Arctic amplification refers to heating and ~~perfan~~ permafrost thawing in arctics at twice the rate in rest of the world.

Arctic turning ice-free by 2040 – Reasons
- → Polar greening (positive feedback loop for global warming)
- → Reduced albedo
- → Global warming

Possible impact on oceans

- → Weakening of Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) – one of 9 tipping points
- → Water scarcity in polar latitudes – river drying
- → Biodiversity hazard – polar bears reproductive success impaired → ecosystem at risk
- → Poor plankton growth – food scarcity for bottom species

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Arctic Thawing - impact on India

① Increased intensity of El-Nino → monsoon failure and food insecurity (46% monsoon dependence)

② Permafrost thaw releases methane (potent GHG)

↳ Warming of Indian cities (Delhi, UP) → Heat Waves → Mortality and economic losses

③ Misery of fishermen - failure of catch success

④ Increased frequency of cyclones in both Bay of Bengal & Arabian Sea

Way forward

① Sustainable living (Mission Life) and reducing dependence on fossil fuels

② Safeguarding Biodiversity beyond National Jurisdiction

~~Oceans~~ Polar regions are the key to keeping Global Temperatures in check, safeguarding is need of the hour.

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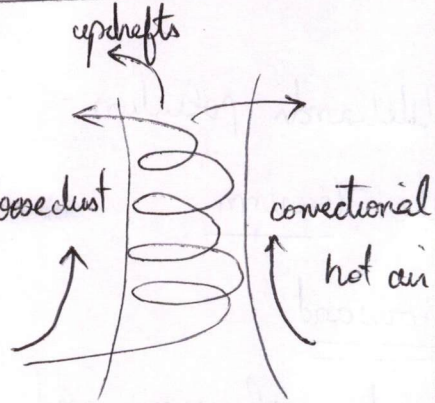
10. रेत एवं धूल भरी आंधियों के पर्यावरणीय और आर्थिक प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
Discuss the environmental and economic impacts of sand and dust storms. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Sand and dust storms are a result of high convective currents coupled with an elevated ground temperature and pollutant levels.

Environmental impact

↳ Avian confusion - inability to reach nests, deaths and prey to ground animals



(structure similar to cyclones)

↳ Respiratory failure - smaller plants have sensitive stomata openings which are damaged

↳ Movement of sand dunes - deserts have no climatic boundaries

↳ Pollution of water bodies eg Gharbi in Italy

Economic impacts

↳ Infrastructural damage - electricity towers

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↳ Increased health burden (asthma) → health system overwhelmed → Budget ballooning → poor spending on infrastructure → Loss of livelihoods → Increased health burden

VICIOUS CYCLE

↳ Wetlands pollution - loss of ecosystem services like tourism

Way forward

① Proactive planning and HRVA for dust storm prone regions
② Additional medical staff on stand-by.
③ Green bonds for creating additional infrastructure

Sand and dust storms, although a nature's fury, can be mitigated provided state - citizen - private sector hold hands timely.

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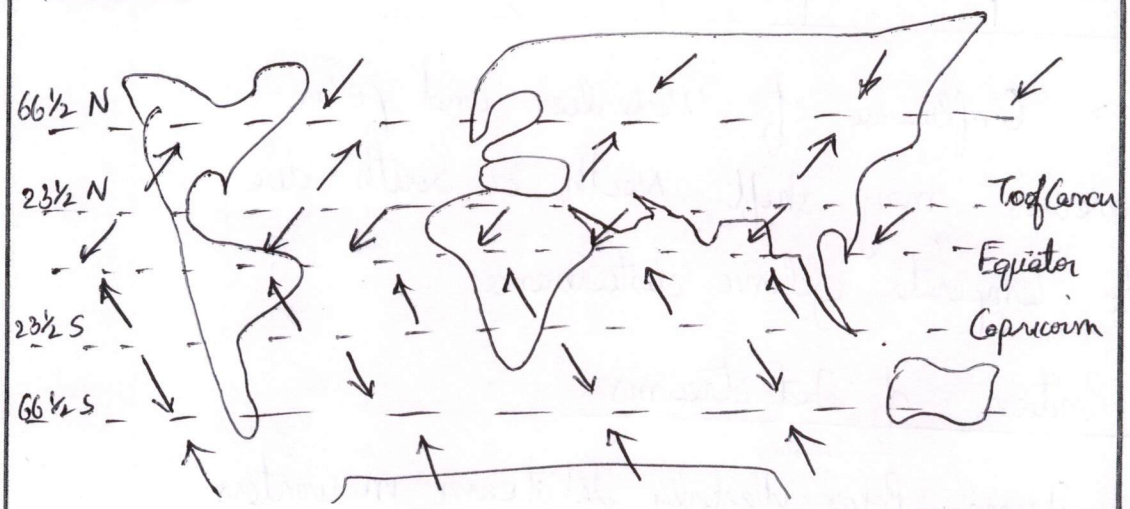
11. वायुदाब पेटियों के विस्थापन की परिघटना को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, किसी क्षेत्र की जलवायु पर इसके प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए।
Explain the phenomenon behind the shifting of wind belts. Also, illustrate its impact on the climate of a region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Surface Winds on Earth's surface are a result of complex interaction of Solar energy, rotation of the other and regional climatic factors - classified into Primary and Secondary wind systems

Primary wind belts



Reasons for shifting of Wind Belts

① Apparent movement of Sun between Tropics
↳ When Sun approaches Tropic of Cancer during

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Northern Hemisphere summer, Trade Winds shift from South to North due to shift in Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)

② Localised factors - eg Monsoon in India
↳ Extensive heating of Tibetan plateau and ITCZ over Indian subcontinent attracts Trades from S. Hemisphere from S-W direction

③ Development of Temperate cyclones
↳ Confluence of Westerlies and polar easterlies may shift North or South due to Temperate cyclonic disturbances

④ Position of Jet streams
↳ Strong Polar Westerly Jet stream in winters and its meandering (Rossby Waves) also shifts temperate wind belts.

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Significance of Wind Belt shifting

- Heat budget spread over the Earth (80% via atmosphere)
- Food security in South Asia (monsoon)
- Peculiar climatic zones (maintainance of Mediterranean climates)

Shift in Wind belts gives new insights in the atmospheric dynamics of Troposphere, key to understand regional climatic variations

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12. भू-संचलन के कारण निर्मित झीलों का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए, झीलों के आर्थिक और पारिस्थितिक महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।
Giving a brief account of the lakes formed due to Earth's movement, discuss the economic and ecological significance of lakes. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Lakes are varied sized water bodies providing ecological services and host tremendous biodiversities. They have been ancient supporters of human civilization till present times.

Formation of lakes from Earth's movements

(I) Divergent Continent - Continent plate boundaries
Case of Africa - Lake Tanganyika, Lake Victoria

(II) Volcanic eruptions - craters filled eg lakes in Chile

(III) Asteroid impact lakes in Maharashtra

(IV) Earthquake induced fault lines and heavy rains

Economic significance

(I) Tourism potential eg Nakki Lake in Rajasthan

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(II) Solution to Urban Water problem - Urban droughts

(III) Safeguard from Urban floods and act as Water sponges

Environmental significance

(a) Provide Edge effect for species biodiversity

(b) Regulate temperature of cities - Urban Heat Domes

(c) Attract Monsoonal Winds - rains

(d) Ecological Kidneys - purify Greywater from Kitchens

Lakes have vital significance for humans in a fast changing urbanisation spree.

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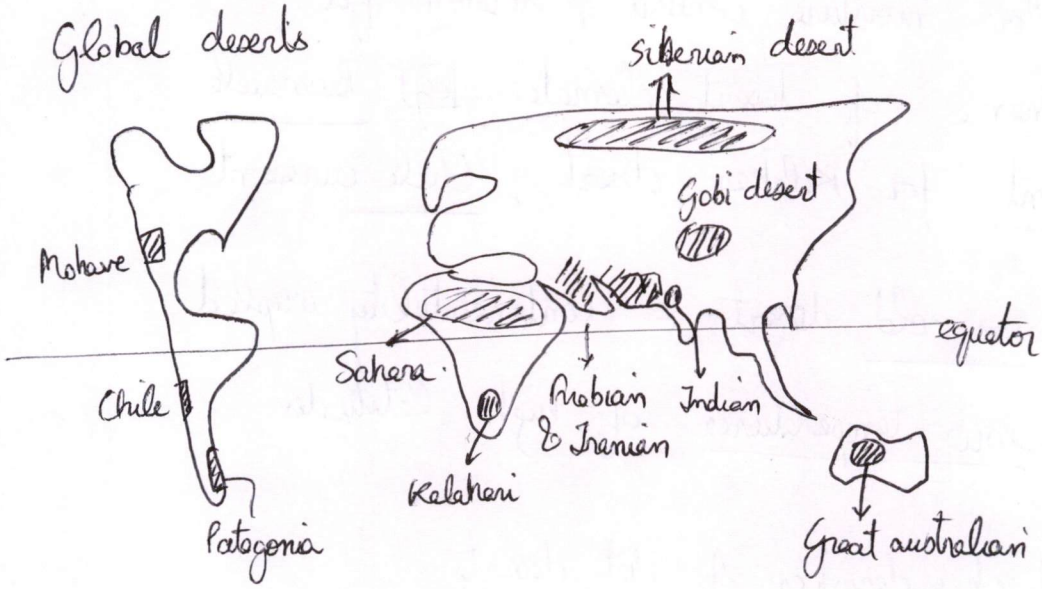
13. विश्व भर में पाए जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के मरुस्थलों के निर्माण की व्याख्या करते हुए, उनका विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए और उनकी विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Explaining their formation, provide an account of the various kinds of deserts found across the world along with their characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Desert landscapes (hot / cold) spread across the world are visible manifestations of extreme climatic conditions, low water resources and specially adapted species.

Global deserts



Formation factors

① Offshore Easterlies - Carry very little moisture from inland areas - formation of Sahara desert and Arabian desert.

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② Continentality - very hot conditions with minimal rainfall [eg] Gobi desert and Thar

③ Leeward side of Mountains - blocking of Moisture laden winds [eg] Patagonian desert overshadowed by Andes

④ Cold Ocean Currents - create updrafts with very low moisture content, reason for sustenance of desert climate [eg] Benguela Current for Kalahari desert, Chile current

⑤ Siberian cold desert - Continentality coupled with low temperatures of high latitudes

General characteristics of Hot deserts

ⓐ Xerophytic vegetation - waxy leaves, thorns as leaves, photosynthetic stems,

ⓑ Fibrous roots with high aerial and depth extent - search of water

ⓒ Animal adaptations - Camel with hump,

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Kangaroo rat for resistance to water scarcity

(d) Types → Rocky - Mohave.
→ Sandy - Thar
→ Mixed - Sahara

Characteristics of Cold deserts

(a) Waxy leaves and slanting trees, no ice buildup
(b) Animals with heavy fur and blubber
Eg Eels, Polar Bears.

Desert ecosystem inspire awe and aesthetic sense but their expansion needs to be checked with revival of traditional water harvesting techniques.

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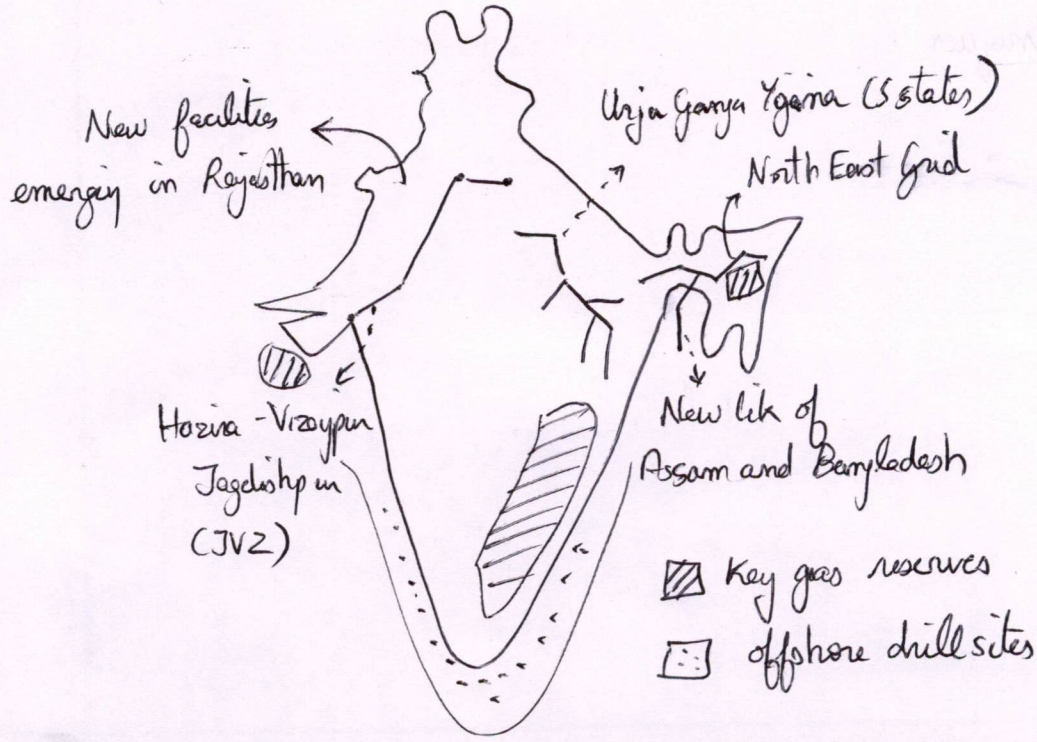
14. तेल और गैस पाइपलाइन को अर्थव्यवस्था की धमनी माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में तेल और गैस पाइपलाइन की स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, पाइपलाइन परिवहन के लाभ और हानियों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Oil and gas pipelines are considered as the veins of the economy. In this context, throw some light on the status of oil and gas pipelines in India. Also, enlist the advantages and disadvantages of pipeline transportation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Oil and gas are 'input goods' (Economic Survey) for Indian economy without which a deep economic shock is inevitable in the present scenario.

Statistics for India → 85% oil, 48% gas - import dependence
→ 0.01% oil, 1% gas - global reserves.

Oil and gas pipelines in India



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Status of pipelines in India

(a) 22000 km of 35000 km planned under One Nation One Gas grid already laid down

(b) PM Urja Ganga Yojana - To cover UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal

(c) Success of North East Gas grid from Assam to other states

(d) Limitations
- → low coverage in Central and South India
- → Slow progress of existing schemes

⇒ Pipeline transport has both :

Pros	Cons
(1) Convenient, esp. over long distances than Coal	(1) Leakages and repeated maintenance
(2) Easy to lay and maintain	(2) Inter-state laying hampers revenue potential by states from transportation
(3) Terrain is not a big issue with improved tech	

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Way forward

① Extention of Gas grid network - including to Nepal and Afghanistan (TAPI)

② Import resilience (IPEF)

③ Self sufficiency in long term

Oil and pipeline for gas are basis for present day economy, but their ecological burden must be reduced in time (Carbon sequestration)

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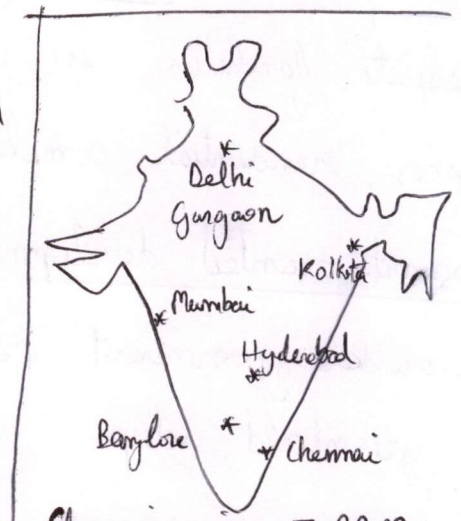
15. भारत में आई.टी. & बी.पी.एम. (बिजनेस प्रॉसेस मैनेजमेंट) उद्योग की स्थिति का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, विभिन्न भारतीय शहरों में आई.टी. हब की अवस्थिति का निर्धारण करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने वाले कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
Give a brief account of the state of IT & BPM (Business Process Management) industry in India. Also, discuss the factors that are at play in determining the location of IT hubs in different Indian cities. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India's IT and BPM is the largest contribution to Service sector exports (3.1% of globe), Making them important partners in creation of quality employment in India.

State of IT, BPM in India

① Booming industry - green placement prospects in engineering colleges every year

② Highly Competitive sector



Champions in IT, BPM

③ Need for specific skills esp. after advent of AI, Machine Learning

④ Disruptive and a Transformative industry

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However there are associated challenges

① lack of adequate housing - Gurgaon
② Transportation issues - Banglore
③ Mental Wellness and anxiety
④ Job losses in recent times - Mass lay offs by Top IT firms

Factors affecting location of IT Hubs

ⓐ Quality labor - skilled, English convenient
ⓑ Adequate facilities for urban expansion - offices, residential complexes
ⓒ Transit oriented development cities
ⓓ Favourable government policies - Tax benefits for greenfield setups

IT and BPM industry has high potential to create a quality workforce for reaching the target of $1Tn digital economy by 2025.

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16. जलवायु शमन और अनुकूलन के साथ-साथ जैव विविधता को बनाए रखने और मानव स्वास्थ्य के लिए आर्द्रभूमियों को जीवंत बनाए रखना महत्वपूर्ण है। चर्चा कीजिए। इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारत में कौन-से तंत्र मौजूद हैं?

Ensuring healthy wetlands is critical for climate mitigation and adaptation as well as sustaining biodiversity and human health. Discuss. What are the mechanisms that exist in India to achieve this? (Answer in 250 words) 15

India, occupying 2.86% of Total geographical area of world is blessed with > 7 Lakh wetlands which hold central importance in environment sustainability and economy.

Present Threats faced by wetlands

(a) Encroachment and filling of natural wetland areas esp in urban landscapes

(b) Cultural Eutrophication - fertilisei, industrial waste beyond carrying capacity

(c) Pollution via institutional sewage lines, plastic pollution

(d) Species overexploitation - fishing

(e) Unsustainable Tourism

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Wetlands - Key for climate action and biodiversity

1. Kidneys - filter out heavy metals
2. Urban sponges - absorb flood water, prevent inundation
3. Species biodiversity and aesthetic significance
4. Carbon Sequestration potential - higher than Deciduous forests
5. Climate adaptation - Part of Mission Life - harmony with nature
6. Human health → Waste to wealth potential (Moorhen Mats in Assam)
   → Fresh air in polluted cities

Mechanisms in India to ensure healthy wetlands

1. Wetlands Policy 2017 - Institutionalise wetland protection and sustainable management
2. CRZ Rules - Safety of Coastal wetlands
3. Ramsar Convention and Montreux Record - Safeguard & recognise critical wetlands

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④ Wetland Research institute

⑤ Amrit Sarovar initiative - local participation in wetland conservation

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Case - Arcata in California uses series of 6 wetlands for water purification

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Wetlands are quintessential to the policy of urban planning, meeting climate commitments and ensuring a healthy lifestyle.

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17. भारतीय संदर्भ से उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि रासायनिक आपदा से आप क्या समझते हैं। साथ ही, ऐसी आपदाओं का शमन करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है।
Explain what you understand by a chemical disaster with examples from the Indian context. Also, mention the challenges to mitigate such disasters and discuss how these challenges can be addressed. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Chemical disasters are large-scale disruption of social and economic systems by accidental release of toxic / hazardous chemicals in the environment. They are part of 4 known anthropogenic hazards ⟹

C - Chemical
B - Biological
R - Radiological
N - Nuclear

Examples in Indian Context

① Bhopal Gas Tragedy 1986
↳ Release of Methyl Isocyanate due to pressure imbalance in Union Carbide plant in Bhopal

② Sriram Industry Tragedy - SC later brought Concept of Absolute liability of chemical company

③ Vizag Polystyrene gas leak - hospitalisation of employees by inhalation of suffocating gas.

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Challenges in mitigating such disasters

① Large aerial coverage - esp. when chemical is a gas.

② Poor safety protocols and equipment (scrubbers) in place

③ No pro-active advisories and suddenness of disaster claims lives - lack of timely evacuation

④ Poor liability fixing - multiple stakeholders like Company, env. audit agencies, law enforcement

⑤ Slow pace of Justice - Compensation takes years to be released.

Way forward

ⓐ Fixing absolute liability and polluter pays principle in India

ⓑ Safety drills on town / city wide scales once in 6 months - esp. for plants around residential areas

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(c) Env. Impact assessment - Civil and criminal liability for flouting rules.

(d) Specialised medical personnel for chemical poisoning and symptoms posted strategically

(e) Including NGOs and local bodies in capacity building and enforcing accountability

Bhopal Tragedy holds wide-ranging lessons for India, government must not allow unrestricted operations of polluter firms in interest of public.

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18. आपदाओं से निपटने में पंचायती राज संस्थानों (PRIs) द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना इन चुनौतियों से निपटने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।
Highlighting the challenges faced by Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in tackling disasters, discuss how the Disaster Management Plan of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj can help in addressing these challenges. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Disaster invariably affects the bottomnost unit of governance (Panchayats) the hardest by overwhelming the economic infrastructure and leaving people helpless. Thus Disaster management should be a bottom-up approach

Challenges faced by PRIs in tackling disasters

① Poor finances - only 10% revenues are not tied to any central schemes - leaving very small amount for disaster preparedness

② Poor training - lack of volunteers and trainers for educating masses about evacuation, assistance to injured.

③ Limited hazard mapping - poor understanding of diverse natural hazards in the region.

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(4) Late information dissemination - lack of Village Wide area networks for alerts

(5) Low technical expertise - disaster preparedness is as good as disaster prediction but lack of doppler radars at grassroots

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A new dawn - Disaster Management Plan (DMP) of MoPR

⇒ Features

- Disaster management a primary responsibility of Gram Panchayat
- DMP activity on e-Gram Swaraj Portal with valuable inputs and best practices from across India
- Inclusion of CSOs in DMP formulation
- Training modules for Aapda Mitras, Aapda Sakhis

⇒ Advantages

- Rural empowerment and responsible management of disasters.

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- Local inputs from CSOs are vital for DMP
- Knowledge of regional topography, location for creation of shelters etc. pre-planned
- Re-vitalise role of grass root volunteers

eg Aapda Sakhis in Assam floods.

Way forward

- DMP is a much needed step towards effective disaster risk mitigation and resilience

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19. भारत में पारिस्थितिकी संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों (ESZs) के निर्माण की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इससे संबंधित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में हाल ही में किए गए प्रयासों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।
Highlighting the need to create Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZs) in India, discuss the associated issues. Also, mention the recent developments in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

ESZ are areas surrounding the protected areas like National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries for limiting human - wild animal interaction and ensuring effective in-site conservation

ESZ - crucial for India

(a) Rise in human-animal conflicts
(200 Tigers and 200 elephants dead in 3 years)

(b) Environmental pollution seeping into protected areas
* ESZ prohibits polluting industries and waste discharge

(c) Safeguarding innocent - passage of animals from one protected area to other

(d) Protect crops and other infrastructure
eg Elephant rampage in Kerala.

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Recently SC ruled to create atleast 1km ESZ around all protected areas

Associated issues

① Loss of farmland and agricultural income (farmer protest in Kerala)

② Uniformity across all areas - One size fits approach ineffective

③ Federalism under threat - states not consulted

④ 1km may be too less for some protected areas

⑤ Regular flouting of ESZ rules by mining companies eg Coal mining, Iron ore in Western Ghats

Way forward

① K. Kasturirangan Committee on Western Ghats recommended 37% ESZ coverage

② Strict compliance and hefty fines

③ Diversion from agriculture to industrial sector and allied activities for livelihood support

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ESZ is vital to safeguard endangered species of flora and fauna. A balance must be struck between environmental goals and economic growth.

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20. जलवायु क्षतिपूर्ति (क्लाइमेट रेपरेशन) के विचार से आप क्या समझते हैं? इस विचार को वर्तमान संदर्भ में लागू करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके कार्यान्वयन के समक्ष विद्यमान चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

What do you understand by the idea of climate reparations? Discuss the need to implement this idea in the current context. Also, highlight the challenges you foresee in its implementation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Climate reparations are the legacy claims of developing countries over the developed countries who grew by encroaching over the carbon space of former. Climate reparations can be either financial or technological transfer for achieving just energy transition

Need to implement in 21st Century

① Climate change is a global threat

→ Disproportionate disaster burden on small island nations (only 1% global emission)

→ Climate change induced disasters are growing in magnitude and frequency

→ Climate equity is missing in negotiations

Top 1% households	17% emissions
Bottom 50%	12% emissions

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② For realising Common but differentiated responsibility and 'Respective Capacities'

③ To implement climate justice - already 80% of climate budget for 1.5°C target spent of which India contributed only 4%.

Key challenges in implementation

① Attitude of Developed countries

ⓐ Australia - No historic responsibility as Renewables were not developed

ⓑ US - Conditional support if India, China match the climate targets

② Falling short of previous commitments

ⓐ $100 bn per year is biting dust

ⓑ Lack of clarity on 'Loss and Damage Fund'

③ Poor implementation of climate market

ⓐ Debate on carry forward of Carbon credits

ⓑ Funding for infrastructure creation is challenges to sovereignty - eg China BRI

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Way forward

(a) Functional carbon market

(b) Operationalise Loss and Damage fund, Santiago Network and green climate funds

(c) International pressure tactics - India with African Union, SIDS and BRICS.

Climate Reparation is one part of Climate justice which is a key cornerstone of climate action for a just and equitable future.